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HAWKE ON NEW ZEALAND IMMIGRATION ISSUE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 19 Mar 83 p 3

[Text] NZPA--Canberra--The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, would not give an assurance yesterday that his Government would allow unfettered entry of New Zealanders to Australia to continue.

It was an issue to be discussed by the two Governments, he said.

"The question of migration is covered by a firm agreement and nothing would be done precipitately by my Government to try and change that situation.

"I think we will be having discussions in a number of areas and the question of the movement of people between our countries would obviously be something that Mr Muldoon would want to discuss as much as we would."

Pressure

Asked if a cut in New Zealand migration was something he wanted, Mr Hawke replied: "I regard our relations with New Zealand as so important that I would not want to see something happen, in any immediate sense, that could damage those relations.

"I repeat, it is one of the issues both sides would want to talk about."

Mr Hawke said he would be having talks with Mr Muldoon as soon as possible and this would be one of the matters raised.

Last year, as unemployment mounted in Australia, there was increased pressure from within the Labour Party, the Liberal Party and the trade unions for a restriction on New Zealanders going to Australia for work.

Fall-off

The trans-tasman travel flow is constantly monitored by the Department of Immigration and the Fraser Government had maintained that it would only be concerned if New Zealand migrant numbers increased.

But the economic recession has seen a dramatic fall-off in the number of New Zealanders seeking a new life in Australia.

Four years ago about 18,000 a year settled in Australia but for the last full June year Australia had a net settler gain (excess of settler arrivals over departures) of 8048.

Total New Zealand arrivals in 1981-82 were 293,950 but of those, 211,027 were short-term visitors, mainly businessmen and tourists.

CSO: 4200/532

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN UNEMPLOYMENT FORECAST--Canberra--Unemployment in Australia is expected to reach 12 per cent early next year. This means about 830,000 Australians will be looking for work. The Head of Treasury, Mr John Stone, has given the Government the latest updated figures in an official Federal Treasury report. In response, the Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, has now ruled out any hopes of a fall in the number of jobless for at least 15 months. The Labour Party promised during its election campaign to provide 500,000 jobs over the next three years--but this promise is now in serious doubt. The Federal Treasury said the number of jobs would be cut by 1 per cent in the next financial year and at the same time the workforce was expected to grow by more than 2 per cent as school-leavers and new migrants joined the labour market. [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 24 Mar 83 p 16]

CSO: 4200/532

DISCUSSIONS ON ELECTION OF NEXT VICE PRESIDENT NOTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 26 Feb 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Umar Wirahadikusumah Only Candidate for Vice President; PDI and PPP Also Support Him"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The residence of Umar Wirahadikusumah, a retired army general, will immediately be provided with special security arrangements, since his name was made public on Friday [25 February] as the only candidate for the office of the next vice president. Perhaps because he has not yet been officially designated as a candidate, the security arrangements are not particularly unusual as usually is the case with the president and the vice president.

When Adam Malik and Hamengku Buwono were designated candidates for the vice presidency, they also received special security protection as soon as their names were made public in connection with this office.

Umar Wirahadikusumah lives in the housing complex for senior officials at 9 Jalan Gatot Subroto in South Jakarta.

Gen (Retired) Umar Wirahadikusumah, who is presently chairman of BEPEKA [National Audit Agency], was nominated Indonesian vice president for the period 1983-88 by the Functional Development Faction, the Indonesian Armed Forces faction, and the Regional Representatives Faction. The leaders of these three factions met on Friday morning [25 February] on Jalan Cendana to discuss the candidacy of Umar Wirahadikusumah with President Soeharto. The three factions will also nominate Soeharto for the office of president.

R. Soekardi, the deputy chairman of the Functional Development faction in the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly], as press spokesman stated that agreement had been reached between President Soeharto and the three factions on the candidacy of Umar Wirahadikusumah. He said that many names of potential candidates had been considered by the three factions, both those of formal as well as informal leaders, in addition to leaders of high state offices.

Soekardi said: "However, after we exchanged views, finally the three factions and President Soeharto reached an agreement and decided that the man we chose as his future deputy would be Umar Wirahadikusumah, a retired army general."

At the meeting yesterday [25 February] the three factions also asked for a reaffirmation of the willingness of President Soeharto to be nominated again to serve as president for the period from 1983-88.

Soekardi said: "We know President Soeharto as a true democrat who always thinks in constitutional terms. Soeharto stated that he was ready to be re-nominated to serve as president for the next 5 years, if this was desired by the people and if the MPR nominated him."

Because there was an agreement with President Soeharto that he would accept renomination as president, according to Soekardi, at the forthcoming general session of the MPR the three factions will nominate a single candidate for the vice presidency, namely, Gen (Retired) Umar Wirahadikusumah. The same action will be taken for the position of president: that is, the three factions will nominate a single candidate, General (Retired) Soeharto.

According to Soekardi, Umar Wirahadikusumah is a leader who is acceptable and who has the capacity to fill the position of vice president. Regarding the question as to whether this nomination will be accepted by Gen (Retired) Umar Wirahadikusumah, he said: "We in the three factions are strongly convinced that General Umar will not reject any task entrusted to him by the people."

According to the deputy chairman of the Functional Development faction, an understanding of the role of the people is based on the fact that the Functional Development faction represents the majority of the Indonesian people. The Indonesian Armed Forces Faction is a political force which has major influence among the people. Furthermore, the Regional Representatives Faction also represents the people as a whole.

Asked about the views of the Development Unity Faction and the Indonesian Democratic Party Faction regarding the candidacy of Umar Wirahadikusumah, Soekardi said: "We also have the impression that the same view will be adopted by those two factions regarding the next candidate for the vice presidency."

He said that the next vice president must really be able to work with the president. The position of vice president, in addition to assisting the president, is also to replace the president if he is unable to function. "This does not mean that we are thinking in pessimistic terms, but rather that this is what the law provides." For that reason, according to Soekardi, we must think of the vice president as a man who really meets all of the requirements.

And in that connection, according to the chairman of the Functional Development Faction, Gen (Retired) Umar Wirahadikusumah is a man who in addition to being acceptable also has the capacity to serve in that office.

According to Soekardi, among a number of considerations that were taken into account, one of them was that at the time the G/30S/PKI affair [abortive Indonesian Communist Party coup d'etat] occurred in 1965, Umar Wirahadikusumah

was a man who was the closest to and the first to assist President Soeharto to crush the rebellion. At the time President Soeharto was the commander of KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Command].

In Soekardi's view the situation in 1965 was particularly difficult, but it determined the future of our nation and state. However, in those critical and important moments Maj Gen Umar Wirahadikusumah, who at the time was commander of Military Region V/Jakarta, came forward and proved his ability. "And this has been admitted by President Soeharto."

According to Dr Cosmas Batubara, another deputy chairman of the Functional Development Faction, a second consideration was that in the future Fourth 5-Year Plan supervisory matters will be the focus. Therefore, a person who helps the president as his deputy should be truly experienced in the supervisory sector. For that reason the right man is Umar Wirahadikusumah.

Soekardi said: "This is not because supervisory activity up to now has not been good. However, we all think, and the president now always emphasizes this point, that the supervisory role must be strengthened. In fact, we now see Umar Wirahadikusumah as chairman of BEPEKA. If you have followed the BEPEKA reports, which are always submitted to Parliament, Umar Wirahadikusumah has always been objective in them. He respects the constitution. He has never made a radio or television broadcast, but in accordance with the Constitution of 1945 each yearly report of BEPEKA has been presented to Parliament."

He added that in the reports which he has submitted, "if there is a ministry which has acted in error, he mentions its failures and never attempts to hide them."

The leaders of the three factions who came to the office on Jalan Cendana yesterday [25 February] were Chairman Sapardjo, Deputy Chairman Soekardi, and Deputy Chairman Dr Cosmas Batubara from the Functional Development Faction. From the Indonesian Armed Forces Faction were Chairman Kharis Suhud and Deputy Chairman Dr Soebijono. From the Regional Representatives Faction came Chairman Soenandar Prijosoedarma and Deputy Chairman H. Hadi Thajeb.

Who Is Umar Wirahadikusumah?

His name is not unknown. He was commander of Military Region V/Jakarta when the G/30S/PKI rebellion broke out. Military Region V/Jakarta was formed in 1960. Previously, Military Region V had the status of the Greater Jakarta Command (KMKBDR). It became his command in 1959.

Maj Gen Umar Wirahadikusumah, the commander of Military Region V/Jakarta and the authority for implementing the people's dual command in the Jakarta area, on 6 December 1965 dissolved the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), together with its mass organizations and support groups. In this way all subsequent activity by the PKI was declared to be action contrary to the law and was termed to be subversive.

His position at the time was a particularly central factor in ensuring the stability of the national capital.

As martial law authority for Jakarta and the surrounding area at the time, he also ordered all commanders, chiefs of services, and officers in Military Region V/Jakarta to carry out a purge of their respective organizations. The purge he ordered was directed at military as well as civilian groups, as well as ordinary workers who were suspected of being involved either directly or indirectly in the G/30S/PKI counterrevolution.

After 5 years as commander of Military Region V/Jakarta, in December 1965, he replaced General Soeharto as commander of KOSTRAD. Since then his career has continuously led to greater responsibilities. Beside his duties as commander of KOSTRAD, he was also commander of the Mandala Siaga Command. Later, in 1967, he was appointed deputy commander of the army and then served as chief of staff of the army from 1969 to 1973. He also served as a member of the MPR from 1971 to 1977. From 1978 to the present Umar Wirahadikusumah has been chairman of BEPEKA (National Audit Agency).

His education began on the school benches of an ELS [Dutch grammar school prior to World War II], from which he obtained a diploma in 1942. Then he attended a MULO [technical high school], graduating in 1945, and an SMA [senior high school], graduating in 1957. After that he was a student at Padjadjaran University in Bandung.

His military career began in the Seinen Dodjo [Japanese militia unit during the Japanese occupation of Indonesia during World War II], where he served for 8 months in 1943. Then he served in the PETA [Defenders of the Fatherland, a Japanese-sponsored military organization during the Japanese occupation of Indonesia during World War II] in 1944. He served in the Candra Dimuka unit [commando-type unit] in 1951, attended the Army Staff and Command School in 1955, and the first class of the Short Course of the Army Staff and Command School in 1966.

Umar Wirahadikusumah, who was born in Situradja, Sumedang Regency (West Java), on 10 October 1924, once worked as an employee of a rubber plantation at Djatimanggar, Sumedang Regency, in early 1940. Under the Japanese military government he served as a company commander, commanding the Tasikmalaya unit in 1942, the Pangandaran unit in 1943, and the Cicalengka unit of the TKR [People's Security Army] in 1945, with the rank of captain. In 1947 he was assigned as adjutant to the commander of Division III/Siliwangi in Tasikmalaya and was later director of operational training in Garut and commander of Brigades I, III, and V in Cirebon. In 1948 he was commander of Brigade IV in Surakarta and, before becoming commander of Military Region V/Jakarta, was chief of staff of Brigade L in Cirebon.

The history of his participation in the revolutionary struggle in 1945 included taking part in the seizure of Japanese weapons at Cicalengka, Tasikmalaya Regency. He fought against "Red" disturbances in Cirebon, Brebes, and Tegal [Central Java] in 1946-47. He fought against the forces of Sutan Akbar Ciniru in Kuningan in 1947. He helped to suppress the communist-led Madiun

uprising as commander of Battalion IV. During the second clash with the Dutch [December, 1948] he was a battalion commander of troops on the "Long March" from Surakarta to West Tasikmalaya to North Ciamis, 1948-50. From 1950-52 he was engaged in operations against the Darul Islam [Territory of Islam] rebels in West Java. In 1958 he fought against the PRRI [Revolutionary Government of the Indonesian Republic] rebels in Tapanuli [North Sumatra].

He has two daughters, Rina Heriyani and Nila Shanti. He married his wife, Karlinah, on 2 February 1957. He is a relative by marriage of Amirmachmud, the chairman of the MPR and of Parliament, as his younger brother, named Dr. Muhammad Wirahadikusumah, married Amirmachmud's daughter, Siti Banon Badariah, on 26 October 1966. At the time Umar Wirahadikusumah was commander of KOSTRAD, while Amirmachmud was commander of Military Region V/Jakarta. He has been awarded about 12 service medals by Indonesia and by foreign countries.

A controversial statement by Umar Wirahadikusumah once appeared in the press. In 1981, as chairman of BEPEKA, he said that there was not even one ministry which had not violated the law.

In the middle of last month he demonstrated his determination as chairman of BEPEKA. This man who enjoys playing tennis said that priority in carrying out BEPEKA investigations in the future would be given to those government services with the largest budgets. These ministries include the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Defense and Security, and the Ministry of Agriculture. However, it is possible that this task will be entrusted to someone else when he becomes vice president.

Karlinah, his wife, has been with him since 1957. Karlinah, the general chairperson of the Indonesian Cancer Institute (LKI) and a founding member of the Foundation for Children Dropping Out of School, was once chosen among the 10 best speakers of Indonesian and was selected as the "neatest dresser" in the country. At times she is more outgoing than her husband. She is also known as a clever and intellectual woman. Their daughter, Rina Heryani, who is now in West Germany, married Doctor Bambang on 30 December 1982. Their second daughter, Nila Shanti, is still attending junior high school.

Umar Wirahadikusumah will be the first member of the Indonesian Armed Forces to serve as Indonesian vice president.

PDI and PPP Support Him

The PDI [Indonesian Democracy Party] will support and even join in providing assurances to whomever President Soeharto wants and chooses as his deputy. Prof Soenawar Soekowati, general chairman of the PDI, last night [25 February] stated this to reporters at his home which is across the street from the home of Umar Wirahadikusumah, the vice presidential candidate nominated by the three parliamentary factions.

After meeting for 3 hours with about 13 PDI leaders Soenawar Soekowati said that his party in principle agreed with the reelection of the president. He said: "Because this is in accordance with a decision by the congress, the PDI associates itself with the national leadership exercised by President Soeharto."

According to the PDI general chairman, the party in fact has several candidates in mind for the office of vice president. When he was asked whether Umar Wirahadikusumah will be presented as its candidate, he answered: "In a political sense this has not been considered." He went on to say: "But it will certainly be considered seriously."

Saban Sirait, the secretary general of the Executive Council of the Indonesian Democracy Party and chairman of the PDI faction in the MPR, considers that the candidacy of Gen (Retired) Umar Wirahadikusumah for the position of vice president was "surprising but understandable" for political figures. It was surprising because up to now his name had never been mentioned.

He regards Umar as a senior army officer who has not been spoken of very much up to now, but he is known to have the capacity to resolve problems of unity and integrity in a creative way within the national community as a whole and within the Indonesian Armed Forces. In addition, as a leader who has been chairman of the National Audit Agency (BEPEKA) for 5 years, Umar Wirahadikusumah knows precisely where the "nests" of corruption are.

Meanwhile, H. Nuddin Lubis, deputy general chairman of the Executive Council of the PPP [Development Unity Party], answered a question from a KOMPAS representative by saying that Umar Wirahadikusumah is an "acceptable and capable" leader for the position of vice president. He also pointed to his experience as chairman of BEPEKA up to the present, particularly in connection with the duties of the vice president as a watchdog over the development program. Nuddin Lubis said: "The supervision of the use of development funds is the most important factor in ensuring the success of the development program itself."

The PPP leader, who is from North Sumatra, said he has known the candidate personally for a long time. This goes back to the time when Umar Wirahadikusumah was an officer in the Siliwangi Division, engaged in suppressing the PRRI rebellion in Tapanuli in 1958. At the time Nuddin Lubis was deputy chairman of the Temporary Government Council [in North Sumatra].

Nuddin Lubis, who was expressing his private views, said: "I think the three parliamentary factions which are nominating Umar Wirahadikusumah have considered and discussed the matter fully."

Regarding how and who will be presented as a candidate for vice president by the PPP, Nuddin Lubis answered in a few words: "I believe that my faction will reach the right decision."

5170

CSO: 4213/50

TRIAL PROCEEDINGS ON CASE OF SECRET DEFENSE DOCUMENTS REPORTED

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 23 Feb 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Two Former Darul Islam Leaders Appear As Witnesses"]

[Text] Jakarta, Tuesday [22 February]--Two former members of the DI/TII [Territory of Islam/Indonesian Islamic Army] movement who were involved in the outlaw group which sought to establish the Indonesian Islamic State (NII) testified before the court hearing a subversion case. The case involves Has Sur, 55 years of age and a former reporter for ABADI, who is accused of circulating documents of the Ministry of Defense and Security which were classified secret.

The former DI/TII leaders whose testimony was heard included Ules Sudjai, 53 years of age and a senior NII regional commander as well as a member of the Foreign Affairs Section of the NII Supreme Command, and Tachmid Rachmat Basuki bin S.M. Kartosuwiryo, 38 years of age and chief of the general staff of the NII, who is also known as the son of the late Sekarmadji Kartosuwiryo, the leader [imam] of the DI/TII movement.

Appearing at a session of the State Court of Central Jakarta, which was presided over by its chairman, Justice Ali Budiarto, Ules Sudjai stated that he has known the accused since 1976. He admitted having received from the accused secret pamphlets produced by the Ministry of Defense and Security, entitled, respectively, "Operational Instructions for Ensuring the Security of the General Elections of 1982" and "A Guide for Social Communications with the Islamic Community."

After receiving the book the witness said that he had given it in turn to Tachmid through Achmad Khusein Syarium Kudus, a member of the Information Section of the Supreme Command of the NII.

However, the witness said he did not check with Achmad Khusein as to whether the pamphlet had reached Tachmid or not. He said that in the next 2 weeks they had intended to meet with Tachmid. "I intended to ask Tachmid about the pamphlet in the course of the meeting," he said.

When they met at a Darul Islam [Territory of Islam] community meeting, which was held at the home of a member of the community in the complex of Parliament

buildings in Cilandak, Tachmid said that he had not yet received the pamphlet. The witness said that he had urged Tachmid to contact Achmad Khusein.

Answering a question from the judge regarding the contents of the pamphlet, the witness said that he had glanced through it and that it was rather interesting for the intelligence operations section.

"After I had read the pamphlet, I knew that it was intended to speed up the destruction of the Darul Islam community," he said, because this community was an outlawed group.

Furthermore, the witness said, after reading the pamphlet he also knew the strength of the Indonesian Armed Forces units which would be committed to the operation. "So I became more careful, particularly since, at the time, I was a fugitive sought by the authorities," he said.

Because of his activity in the Darul Islam movement the witness had been sought by the authorities since 1977. While he was a fugitive, he often held meetings with the accused, with the meeting places chosen by the accused himself.

Beside providing the secret documents to Tachmid, the witness also gave them to Helmy Aminuddin, a son of Danu Muhammad Hasan, a former DI/TII leader, who worked for the cultural attache at the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Jakarta.

Meanwhile, in his own testimony Tachmid said that he had known the accused since 1977. At that time they were introduced by Ules Sudjai, when the two of them met the accused at his home in Sukabumi. However, when they were introduced, Tachmid identified himself as Ikhsan.

The judge asked: "Why did you use the name Ikhsan?" The witness replied: "Because I was afraid, your honor. At the time I was a fugitive and was sought by the Indonesian Armed Forces."

Regarding the secret pamphlet, he received it from Bazar on instructions from Ules Sudjai. However, as he admitted in court, the witness had no interest in reading it. He said: "I was only interested in reading the Koran."

Answering a question from the judge, the witness said that Bazar was a member of the Darul Islam group whose leader was H. Adah Djailani. When he went to look for Bazar for the second time in the home of Bazar's second wife, the witness was arrested by the authorities.

Meanwhile, the witness Helmy Aminuddin admitted having received the pamphlet from Ules Sudjai for photocopying. Three copies were to be made for him and one additional copy was made for him to keep. However, he never read the pamphlet and considered it a collection of scientific writings.

The witness also denied that he was a roving ambassador in the Middle East for the NII. "I was only a traveling liaison officer," he said.

Because he was often visited by the authorities at his home, the witness finally sought to safeguard the secret documents by keeping them in his office at the Saudi Arabian Embassy.

The witness said that he thought that, since the embassy had diplomatic immunity, the authorities would not dare to search his office.

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CSO: 4213/50

CHANGES IN PPP LEADERSHIP REVEALED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 21 Feb 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Changes in Executive Council of PPP"]

[Text] Jakarta, 21 February--Dr Sudardji, a new member of the Executive Council of the PPP [Development of Unity Party] who has become deputy secretary general of the Executive Council of the party, did not wish to comment when he was asked about the changes in office and personnel within the Executive Council.

When he met with reporters at the Parliament building on Monday morning [21 February], Sudardji, who is chairman of the PPP faction in Parliament, only smiled when he was asked whether the changes in the Executive Council have any connection with statements made some time ago that there would be a large-scale cleaning out of the organization.

He said: "Now I am the chairman of the faction and must protect all groups concerned."

Meanwhile, Ismail Mokogombang, another new deputy secretary general who is also a member of Parliament, said that the changes were a normal matter and that there was nothing special about them.

He said: "The changes are intended to energize the party. Dr H.J. Naro, the general chairman, certainly will continue in his present position," adding that he did not know when this would be confirmed. He admitted that up to now he had not yet received a letter of appointment designating him as deputy secretary general of the Executive Council of the PPP, replacing Sarifudin Harahap.

The large-scale changes within the Executive Council of the PPP were approved in PPP Executive Council Decision Memorandum No 87/SK/DPP/II/1983, which was dated 28 January 1983 and was signed by Dr. H.J. Naro, general chairman, and Dr Yahya Ubeid, secretary general. In the memorandum it was stated that the changes were intended to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Executive Council in leading the party on a daily basis, as well as in carrying out and implementing the party program.

The changes in the PPP leadership affect Rusli Halil, the party vice president who will be replaced by Nurhasan Ibnu Hajar, who had previously served as chairman. His position as chairman will be filled by Efendi Somad.

Meanwhile, Mahbub Djunaedi, who was previously deputy secretary general, will replace Syaifudin Duhri as chairman, and his position as deputy secretary general will be filled by Ismail Mokogombang.

At the same time Chalid Mawardi, a younger leader who has become well-known as general chairman of the Ansor Youth Movement, has been dropped as deputy secretary general and replaced by Zamroni, who is also a younger leader in the PPP from the NU faction [Muslim Scholars group].

Dr Sudardji, the chairman of the PPP faction in Parliament and one of the original leaders of the party, has obtained the position of deputy secretary general, replacing Darusamin A.C., who will now become chairman, filling the position of Djadil Abdullah.

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CSO: 4213/50

BANKING CONSORTIUM LOAN TO BE CONCLUDED

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 26 Feb 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "\$1 Billion Loan Shortly To Be Concluded"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Friday [25 February]--Widjojo Nitisastro, coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry, has stated that a \$1 billion loan from an international banking consortium will be concluded in the next few weeks.

Minister Widjojo made this statement in reply to questions from Committee 10 of Parliament which handles financial and technical research matters, at a meeting presided over by Committee Chairman Marsoesi today [25 February].

Accompanied by Sumarlin, the minister of state for the control of the state apparatus, Widjojo Nitisastro went on to state that the foreign loan as a whole was intended to be used to overcome uncertainties resulting from the world recession and to ensure that through the use of state foreign exchange reserves and the balance of payments the development program set out in the budget for fiscal year 1983-84 could be carried out.

According to Widjojo Nitisastro, the search for a loan, which shortly will be concluded, is a short-term action. The loan is not earmarked for any particular project but rather can be used for any purpose. For example, it can be used for already existing development projects or those which are still in the planning stage.

For example, he mentioned the Bukit Asam project, the Suralaya steam-powered electricity generator, the irrigation project in Sulawesi, and so forth.

Regarding projects which are financed with export credits, Widjojo said that export credits are project funds which are often called project aid.

The export credits generally amount to 85 percent of the foreign exchange requirements used to finance a project. Therefore, if a project requires \$60 million in assistance, for example, in terms of state foreign exchange resources, 85 percent of the project cost can be obtained from the export credit mentioned above.

Speaking of long-term plans, Minister Widjojo said that the government would continue to take whatever steps it could to increase state foreign exchange holdings, to increase nonpetroleum exports, and to increase tourism.

The newspaper BUSINESS TIMES on Thursday [24 February] reported that at least six Singapore banks have been invited to take part in the syndicate providing the \$1 billion loan to Indonesia, which is being coordinated by the Morgan Guaranty Trust.

The regional banks which, it is hoped, will join the syndicate providing the loan, which may include 80 banks in Asia, Europe, western Asia, and America, are the IBS (International Bank of Singapore), the UOB (United Overseas Bank), the DBS (Development Bank of Singapore), the OCBC (Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation), the OUB (Overseas Union Bank), and the Tat Lee Bank.

This newspaper reports that the signing of the 8-year loan, the largest to be made so far to Indonesia, may take place in Singapore, Jakarta, or New York in the middle of March.

The conditions for this latest loan may be slightly more onerous, compared to loans previously obtained by Indonesia on the Asian dollar market and the European foreign exchange market.

About one-half of the loan, or \$500 million, will have a LIBOR (London Inter-bank Offered Rate) rate of interest, while the remainder will have a rate of interest based on the prime rate of interest offered by a group of banks. The size of the interest rate will be 0.5 percent above the LIBOR and 0.2 percent above the prime rate of interest. The loan is being handled by a syndicate led by the Morgan Guaranty Trust (MGT) of Singapore and Hongkong.

It is hoped that most of the loan will be handled in Singapore and that the funds will be provided there.

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CSO: 4213/50

PORTUGUESE TV REPORTER VISITS, PREPARES PROGRAM ON EAST TIMOR

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 18 Feb 83 p 8

[Article: "First Portuguese TV Reporter Visits East Timor; Will Report to the Whole World"]

[Excerpts] Denpasar, HARIAN UMUM AB--A Portuguese television reporter, Rui Manuel Duarte Araujo, who recently returned from East Timor, states that he feels he has had a very good opportunity to come and observe existing conditions in the province which was once a colony belonging to his country.

He was very much "surprised" to have the opportunity to visit the newest province of Indonesia.

Manuel Araujo made these statements in the VIP room at Ngurah Rai airport in Denpasar on Wednesday afternoon [16 February] after returning from a short visit to East Timor.

In reply to a question from ANTARA news agency he said that his reports will be seen by at least 5 million viewers in his country. It is possible that the program prepared on this visit will be sold to a number of television stations in all parts of the world.

He was not yet in a position to identify which stations will purchase the rights to the repeats of the program. However, several stations have expressed an interest in it. Indeed, some stations have already signed contracts to televise the program.

Manuel Araujo and two associates was accompanied by Indonesian officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Information. He declined to provide any information on the situation in the province from which he had just come because he will present the conclusions he has reached to his television viewers first.

At the time he made the trip he felt that it was too short to cover the situation. However, he said that he had been able to visit a number of places in the province of East Timor, including Maumere, Baukau, Dilli, and a number of other localities.

He observed the results of the development effort undertaken by the Indonesian Government and the local people, and called on officials in the province to interview them.

Ida Bagus Alit Sudarma, the chief of the regional office of the Ministry of Information in Bali, who attended Araujo's press conference, said that the Indonesian Government had given Araujo this opportunity so that the Portuguese television reporter could provide his listeners with the information he obtained, in the most objective way possible.

The results of the television footage and the accompanying commentary, which, it is hoped, will be as objective as possible, may clarify what the Indonesian Government and the local people are doing to develop that province.

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CSO: 4213/50

TRANSMIGRATION GOAL CLOSE TO ACHIEVEMENT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Mar 83 pp 1, 9

[Article: Third 5-Year Plan Transmigration Goal Will Be Achieved With 500,000 Families Resettled, Including Volunteer Transmigrants"]

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--There is optimism that the transmigration goal in the Third 5-Year Plan, which was set at 500,000 families, can be achieved in the 1983-84 fiscal year. The total is not made up only of transmigrants under the official program but includes a portion of spontaneous transmigrants. Up to 4 March the total number of transmigrants who had been resettled outside of Java since the beginning of the Third 5-Year Plan was 448,662 KK [Heads of Family], of whom 293,973 came under the official program, while the rest were spontaneous transmigrants.

This was stated by H. Kadarusno, the director general of transmigration, to a KOMPAS representative on Saturday [5 March]. Under the Third 5-Year Plan the transmigration goal was set at 500,000 heads of family and originally was only a general goal. This means that the target was never broken down in terms of what percent would be under the official program and what percent would be spontaneous transmigrants, Kadarusno said.

For that reason, in the implementation of the program a portion of the transmigrants came under the official program and a portion of them were spontaneous transmigrants. These transmigrants, in turn, were divided again into completely spontaneous transmigrants (who received no assistance from the government) and assisted, spontaneous transmigrants who receive some financial assistance.

The director general said: "Clearly, the spontaneous transmigrants leave for their place of resettlement of their own free will."

Meanwhile, resettlement activity, for example of people from the South and Central Lampung area to North Lampung [South Sumatra] and from Lombok Island to other areas in West Nusa Tenggara Province, was included under the heading of the assisted, spontaneous transmigration program. This is due to the fact that implementation of this program was partly financed by the national budget.

The director general of transmigration confirmed the fact that the funds used for the application of the spontaneous transmigration program were smaller than those involved in the official program. However, the funds used for the official program varied from case to case, depending on local needs and conditions.

For example, to implement a transmigration project involving establishment of a Special People's Plantation Center (PIR Khusus), each head of family receives assistance amounting to only about 15 percent of the total amount needed. The remaining cost, or about 85 percent of the total, is calculated as a spontaneous transmigrant credit which must be repaid over a period of 15 years.

On the other hand, in the resettlement program in Lampung, for every head of family the government (in this case the Directorate General of Transmigration) provides 50 percent of all costs involved. This assistance is used for costs of transportation and living expenses for several months.

Director General Kadarusno stated that in the implementation of the transmigration program there has never been unused surplus budgetary funds because of changes in circumstances and needs which could not be anticipated.

The director general's statement was in answer to the view held by some people regarding the use of transmigration budgetary funds. For out of the total of 500,000 heads of family, not all costs were financed out of the state budget, whereas in the original plan the state budget was intended to finance all costs.

Each year the government prepares a budget for the transmigration program. However, after these funds are gradually used up, the available remaining budgetary funds often are not enough in terms of the original calculation of funds needed. This is due to unstable economic circumstances with the cost of essential goods and needs rising every day.

At times it also happens that there are unexpected changes in the circumstances which make it necessary to recalculate or to reallocate budgetary funds. For example, during the long drought in 1982 there were tens of thousands of transmigrants who were almost without any food, while their fields were dried out by the drought. As a result, the directorate general of transmigration was required to reallocate certain funds to resolve this emergency problem.

Therefore, according to Kadarusno, in the directorate general of transmigration, there has never been a surplus of funds available for use in a manner not previously planned. On the contrary there have often been unexpected changes of circumstance, and the directorate general has been forced to spend money in support of a realistic policy.

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PRINCIPAL SURABAYA NAVAL BASE INADEQUATE FOR WARSHIPS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Mar 83 p 8

[Article: "Surabaya Naval Base No Longer Meets Requirements as Operating Facility"]

[Text] Surabaya, KOMPAS--The principal base of the Indonesian Navy at Ujung, Surabaya, no longer meets the requirements for an operating base for warships. The conditions which have led to this conclusion include the fact that the channel to the base is narrow, and the location of the base, near the mouth of the Kali Mas [Golden River], is not advantageous because the outflow from that river contains mud and all kinds of refuse.

This was stated by Vice Admiral M. Romly, Navy chief of staff, in answering questions from a KOMPAS representative after he had officially dedicated the headquarters building of Navy Region 4 and the military security service. The construction of the new, 2-story headquarters building cost 568,207,000 rupiah.

According to the Navy chief of staff, as of now there is a plan to build a naval base for the western area of Indonesia at Teluk Ratai, in Lampung Regency [South Sumatra]. The construction of this base is considered a large-scale project, and its completion will be on a phased basis and through the 5-year plan. Arrangements have been made in the present 5-year plan for the acquisition of hundreds of hectares of land.

As to whether in terms of national defense strategy, and especially for the Navy, having the principal base at Lampung would be more advantageous than the base at Ujung, Indonesia is a very large country, according to the Navy chief of staff. It would be more advantageous if we had naval bases in western, central, and eastern Indonesia.

At this time and over the longer term the base at Ujung, Surabaya, can still be justified and further expanded. However, it would be well for us to begin now to plan for the construction of the new base.

According to Vice Admiral M. Romly, in the future a naval base will also be constructed in the Ambon area. However, the construction of a base there is a very long-term project.

With the development of a new naval base, this means that there will be a need for more ships in the Navy; this is related to the Navy's tasks in maintaining the international law of the sea.

The Navy chief of staff added that the ships the Navy has now are very inadequate to watch over the sea area included in the Indonesian Archipelago. But these inadequacies are not a major obstacle. The Navy is always ready with the ships it has to ensure the security of Indonesian territorial waters.

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CS0: 4213/53

ROMANIA OFFICIALS CONSIDER INCREASED PURCHASES TO OFFSET TRADE DEFICITS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesia 1 Mar 83 p 3

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Romania will consider an Indonesian request to purchase nontraditional export goods to balance projects it will construct. In addition, Romania has also offered to Indonesia the use of its free port on the Black Sea to increase Indonesian trade with Eastern Europe.

This was stated by Dr Sjukri Alimudin of the Community Relations Section of the Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives in a meeting with the press in Jakarta on Monday [28 February], following a meeting between Dr Radius Prawiro, minister of trade and cooperatives, and a Romanian delegation led by Alexandru Rosu, minister and state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

Up to now, in applying the counterpurchase program, Romania has been accustomed to purchase traditional export commodities such as rubber, coffee, and similar items. However, Indonesia would also like to have Romania purchase nontraditional commodities like textiles and ready-made clothing. Dr Sjukri explained: "They have promised to consider the request to do this in the future."

According to a KOMPAS source, up to 24 February Romania had won three tenders to provide government-purchased goods. The total value of the bids won by Romania is \$61.9 million, consisting of more than \$19 million in fertilizer, almost \$10 million in transportation equipment, and 1,384 railroad cars worth almost \$33 million. However, from a source outside the Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives it was not possible to obtain information on the breakdown of the Indonesian commodities which Romania will buy from Indonesia in exchange. The Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives itself was not prepared to provide the information. Meanwhile, all counterpurchase contracts signed with Romania up to 24 February 1983 amounted to \$346,393.

Dr Sjukri added that the short discussions that had been held with Romania covered a number of questions related to increasing trade between the two countries. Among other things Romania offered Indonesia the use of its free port in Constanza on the Black Sea, to be used by Indonesia in increasing its trade with the countries of Eastern Europe. No definite word was obtained on

the Indonesian response to this proposal. It was only stated that this possibility would be studied further.

Another phase of the discussions concerned the Romanian desire to enter into long-term trade contracts with Indonesia and the Indonesian willingness to study a Romanian proposal to follow up its winning bid on railroad cars by supplying freight cars in addition. A rather important matter was the Romanian interest in purchasing 5 million tons of Indonesian petroleum per year, beginning in 1983. Dr Sjukri said that this matter will be studied further.

The balance of trade between Indonesia and Romania since 1974 has favored Indonesia only once, in 1981. The balance of trade has always been in Romania's favor. The balance in favor of Indonesia in 1981 was the result of exports of crude oil, which reached a level of almost \$20 million that year.

The largest deficit for Indonesia was experienced in 1975. Whereas imports from Romania amounted to more than \$32 million, there were no Indonesian exports to Romania at all. The cause of this situation is not known. However, in subsequent years the Indonesian deficit in the balance of trade ranged between \$3 and \$17 million.

The principal Indonesian commodities exported to Romania are coffee and rubber, in addition to crude oil. Meanwhile, Indonesia has imported from Romania fertilizer factory equipment, chemicals, aluminum, motor vehicles and equipment, and other items. In 1982 the Indonesian deficit in the balance of trade was more than \$13 million.

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DIFFICULTY IN INCREASING RUBBER EXPORTS DISCUSSED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 Mar 83 p 2

[Article: "Problems with Non-Oil and Gas Commodities: Indonesia Having Difficulty in Increasing Rubber Exports, Though Demand Is Increasing"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Although the world economy is improving and demand for rubber is increasing, Indonesia is having difficulty in competing in the exploitation of the improving market. The lack of a clear, overall target of rubber production, feelings of uncertainty among those trading in rubber and the factor of inefficiency are the principal obstacles to the effort to increase Indonesian competitive capacity.

Dr Harry Tanugraha, executive director of GAPKINDO (Association of Indonesian Rubber Merchants), made this statement this week in Jakarta when he discussed Indonesian preparedness to deal with the possibility of an improvement in rubber demand when the world economy returns to normal.

The fact is that Indonesian rubber merchants are found not only in the private but also in the government sector, where the PNP (National Estate Enterprise) is active. Indeed, at present the cooperatives sector is coming into the rubber market in the form of PUSKUD (Village Unit Cooperative Centers). However, up to now there has been no regulation of production. For example, if private firms produce a certain kind of rubber, the PNP should not produce the same kind of rubber and vice versa. There was no clearly visible production standard some time ago when the rubber situation was at its lowest point. Indonesian rubber merchants competed with each other in overseas markets, with the result that transactions were not infrequently taken over by other countries. At least, such competition in overseas markets could be used by rubber consuming countries to hold down prices.

According to Harry, the national rubber production potential at present is estimated at about 1 million tons. Allowing for domestic consumption of about 60 to 70,000 tons per year, the remainder is available for export.

In the international rubber trade pattern the profile of Indonesian rubber looks good. The increased demand for Indonesian rubber, together with the improvement in the price of Indonesian rubber on the international market, is proof of this.

The United States alone tried to buy 625,000 tons of Indonesian rubber in 1982. However, only about 500,000 tons could be supplied to this market. The weakness of our supply capacity is caused, among other things, by the various Indonesian rubber merchants themselves, who are experiencing an uncertain domestic situation. Their interest in continuing as rubber merchants is declining as a consequence. Harry said: "The essential difficulty is that many problems must be resolved on a national basis first, if we want to improve our ability to supply rubber."

Harry pointed to the construction of a rubber processing factory as part of a PIR project (People's Plantation Center) as a model for all such projects. However, this is not an overall, national solution to the problem. The same thing is true of the various PUSKUD centers, which pioneered in the construction of rubber processing factories themselves, as was done in South Kalimantan and South Sumatra.

When these centers were constructed, already existing factories were cut off from their source of rubber. As a result, private rubber merchants no longer regarded the rubber business as a profitable line of activity. Meanwhile, the factories which had been built as part of the PIR projects or those operated by the PUSKUD's were regarded as of uncertain reliability. Seen from all aspects, the construction of new factories requires new investments, in which case existing investments in rubber processing facilities become redundant.

Another obstacle mentioned by Dr Harry is the factor of inefficiency in the national rubber industry. He said that at present Indonesian rubber merchants are not yet fully able to deal with the consequences of the increase in the cost of fuel.

The increase in the price of fuel caused raw rubber prices also to increase in price. Whereas the price of raw rubber last year in Medan, for example, was only 390 rupiah per kilogram, by the end of January 1983, it had jumped to 510 rupiah per kilogram. During the same period of time the increase in the rubber price on the international market was far less, compared to the domestic price.

In fact the rubber merchants themselves want to be more efficient. However, efficiency is difficult to achieve, because of the number of taxes involved, particularly those in connection with export transactions. Harry continued: "If this situation does not improve, how can we compete, and how can the rubber merchant have much interest in his business?"

For example, some time ago Japan placed an order for a rather large amount of Indonesian rubber. However, when the Japanese learned of the price offered by their Indonesian suppliers, they cancelled the order. Each year Japan needs about 400,000 tons of rubber, on the average, and its principal supplier is Thailand, which provides about 70 percent of Japanese needs. Indonesia is only able to provide 4 percent of Japanese requirements.

Harry added that something which Indonesia must be ready for in the near future is the meeting of INRO (International Natural Rubber Organization), which will be held in May. At the meeting the international rubber price will be reviewed, along with the international rubber agreement. Based on the provisions of the agreement, it is scheduled for review after 30 months.

Harry continued: "Up to now, although we have been the second largest producer in the world, our voice has never been heard." He warned that the INRO meeting this time will be marked by sharp conflicts of interest between producers and consumers. The consuming countries want to have a rotation of the buffer stock, and the producing countries want to put off any rotation until the rubber price has risen above the limits set by the INRO. They have also suggested that the rotation of the buffer stock could be undertaken when the stock has reached the level of 400,000 tons, as provided for in the agreement. The stock is now only 280,000 tons.

Attention should also be directed toward the selection of the manager of the Buffer Stock Operation, because the manager can have an influence on the interests of a given country.

According to Dr Harry, the candidate for manager of the buffer stock who has been mentioned is from the United States. Harry warned that Indonesia should be careful of choosing such a candidate. This is particularly so, since the U.S. candidate who has been mentioned appears to have little sympathy for the Indonesian rubber industry.

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COUNTERPURCHASE PROGRAM TO AFFECT OIL REFINING

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Mar 83 pp 1, 9

[Article: "Effective 1 March 1983 PERTAMINA To Apply Counterpurchase Program To Oil Refineries in Singapore"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Beginning 1 March 1983, PERTAMINA [Indonesian National Oil and Gas Company] will change the system for purchasing petroleum products from Singapore. The system will be changed from the present practice of paying cash to the counterpurchase system.

Up to now Indonesia has refined a quantity of its crude oil in Singapore through a "processing deal." Petroleum products such as kerosene, fuel oil, gasoline, and even LSWR (low sulphur wax residue) and naphtha have been transported back to Indonesia after PERTAMINA has paid the costs of refining them. In addition, in order to make up for shortages of domestic fuels, PERTAMINA has paid cash for between 65 and 70 million liters of kerosene and fuel oil per day.

However, beginning on 1 March 1983, PERTAMINA will bring its contracts for the purchase of petroleum fuels from Singapore under the counterpurchase program. PERTAMINA will continue to purchase petroleum products from the Singapore refineries as set out in the contracts, but will also require that the refineries purchase Indonesian oil products, such as naphtha and LSWR, both those products from Indonesian oil refining activity through the "processing deal" in Singapore and those produced by domestic oil refineries.

A KOMPAS source has said: "The calculation will be carried out on a cash basis. We will calculate the price of the products purchased from them. Then we will calculate the price of the LSWR and naphtha, both that produced by the Singapore refineries as well as that produced domestically. We will only pay the difference in dollars."

He did not know how much LSWR or naphtha will be sold to the Singapore oil refineries, in exchange for the fuel oil and kerosene which will be purchased to meet domestic shortages. However, since 1 March no further payments in cash have been made. Indonesia will only pay for the difference which is not made up by sales of naphtha or LSWR.

KOMPAS notes that the export of petroleum products from Indonesian refineries in 1982 in the form of LSWR was about 33,663,500 barrels, while the export of naphtha amounted to about 4,018,200 barrels.

The largest exports of LSWR were to Japan, involving 26,268,900 barrels. This was followed by exports to the United States, which amounted to 3,473,600 barrels; South Korea, 3,089,400 barrels; Singapore, 636,000 barrels; and Australia, 196,600 barrels.

Exports of naphtha were as follows: South Korea, 287,900 barrels; Taiwan, 39,000 barrels; Japan, 2,893,900 barrels; the Netherlands, 256,100 barrels; and Singapore, 540,400 barrels.

These refinery products are exported because there is not yet any demand for them within Indonesia. However, with the completion of the expansion of domestic oil refineries the LSWR will be processed again to increase the amount of domestic fuel available within Indonesia.

According to a KOMPAS source, the Singapore refineries having contracts with PERTAMINA are Shell, Esso, British Petroleum, Caltex, and Singapore Petroleum Company (SPC). These five are the largest refineries, accounting for almost all of the Singapore oil refining activity.

Up to now, through the "processing deal," Indonesia has been processing about 150,000 barrels of crude oil per day in Singapore. However, with the completion of construction at domestic refineries at Balikpapan, Cilacap, and Dumai by the end of 1983, the role of Singapore oil refineries in supplying the domestic market will steadily decline. Therefore, Indonesia has informed the Singapore oil refineries of its plans to reduce the quantity of Indonesian oil which will be processed there. The Singapore press reported on Monday [28 February]: "The Indonesian action will result in a loss or reduced profits of millions of U.S. dollars for the Singapore refining companies."

According to present plans, when the construction program at the domestic refineries is completed, Indonesia will be able to process about 800,000 barrels of crude oil per day. The refineries which are expected to be completed by the end of 1983 are those at Balikpapan (250,000 barrels per day), Cilacap (300,000 barrels per day), Dumai (185,000 barrels per day at the old refinery, with the capacity of the new hydrocracker added), and the Musi River refinery, due to come on stream in 1985-86 (145,000 barrels per day).

In addition, the construction of a fifth refinery in West Java is now being planned. The feasibility study is under way at this time.

Up to the present, in addition to Singapore, Indonesia is also sending about 20,000 barrels of crude oil to the Philippines for refining under a "processing deal."

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

SOEGIJONO--Soegijono, the mayor of Malang, East Java, will be installed in office as deputy governor of Irian Jaya on 25 February by Soedharmono, the acting minister of internal affairs. On Sunday morning [20 February] Soegijono flew from Kemayoran Air Force Base to Irian Jaya and will spend several days there before his installation in office. Soegijono was accompanied by a number of community leaders from Irian Jaya who were in Jakarta, including H.W. Antaribah, M.R. Wanggai, and J.A. Dinara, all three of whom took part in the struggle for independence in 1945, as well as M.L. Micky Duwiri and Agus Peday, representing student and youth from Irian Jaya who reside in Jakarta. [Excerpt] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 21 Feb 83 p. 1] 5170

AIR VICE MARSHAL LULY WARDIMAN--The transfer of the position of commander of the Air Force Staff and Command School has been carried out, with Air Vice Marshal Muchammad Lud turning over the office to his replacement, Air Vice Marshal Luly Wardiman. The transfer of office ceremony was held at the Air Force Section of the Armed Forces Staff and Command School in Lembang [West Java] on Saturday [26 February] in the presence of the commander of the Armed Forces Staff and Command School, Vice Adm Prasjo Mahdi. [Excerpt] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 1 Mar 83 p 9] 5170

H. SOENANDAR PRIJOSOEDARMO--Once he went under a bridge in the Genteng Kali section of Surabaya. Unpleasant smells assailed him from every direction. However, calmly and with a friendly smile the man in a lieutenant general's uniform chatted with the people who were living there. He asked where they came from, how many children they had, their income; he expressed regret that they were living under a bridge and raised the possibility that they might qualify for the transmigration program. "I got a lot of information from them," said H. Soenandar Prijosoedarmo, the governor of East Java.

On another occasion he met a trishaw driver, thin and with a drawn face. It turned out that the elder brother of the trishaw driver had a chronic lung disease, and the trishaw driver admitted he did not have enough money to obtain medicine for him. He lived in an abandoned pipe. Soenandar gave orders

that very night for the brother of the trishaw driver to be admitted to a hospital. "I will pay all costs," he said.

Governor Soenandar was born in Sidoarjo [East Java] on 17 February 1924. As governor he has had a large share in developing small industry and people's handicraft production, in addition to making a number of efforts to improve the status of the workers. At a meeting attended by all regents, mayors, and senior officials in East Java last February, Soenandar took pleasure in presenting data on the per capita income of the people of East Java, which was rising rather quickly. For 1982 the average income was 240,641 rupiah per capita.

He says: "When I was small, I was often sick. Therefore, I know exactly the sufferings of the ordinary and poor people." He is the eldest of seven children. He once issued an instruction that government services in East Java were not allowed to use low-grade Javanese [ngoko] in talking to the ordinary people. He ordered that they use Indonesian or high-grade Javanese [kromo]. He says: "Everyone wants to be appreciated."

The lieutenant general who says he comes from the family of a village bank employee has his own kind of "art" which makes it possible for him to jump calmly from one profession to another. During the struggle for independence he once served as a battalion commander. In later years he was assigned the duty of "making people aware" of the PRRI/PERMESTA rebellion [Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia/Charter of Universal Struggle--an uprising in Sumatra and North Sulawesi in 1958-60]. Soenandar was at one time commander of Military Region XIII/Merdeka in North Sulawesi. At the same time he was assigned the position of acting governor of North Sulawesi, although he only held the post for 1 year. Beginning in 1965, Soenandar began to move into the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Then he "jumped" from the Ministry of Defense and Security to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, where he was director general of the Office of General Government and Regional Autonomy Affairs from 1966-72. Following this, he was secretary general of the Ministry of Internal Affairs until the beginning of 1976.

After 10 years in the Ministry of Internal Affairs the course of his career took him into the field. He was chosen governor of East Java to replace R.P. Mohammad Noer, who had occupied the position since 1967. Soenandar was the ninth governor of East Java under the Republic of Indonesia. During the final years of the colonial period, 1938-42, East Java had five governors, all Dutch. Until some time after Soenandar was installed in office as governor of East Java, there were many people who doubted his ability to serve as governor.

However, he proved that they were wrong. This governor with an athletic body has been able to maintain the prestige gained by his predecessor. For the success he has achieved, he has been awarded high honors, particularly for his work in implementing the Second 5-Year Plan. For his performance the East Java Provincial Council reelected Soenandar for a second term as governor by acclamation, and he was installed in office as the 10th governor of the province on 26 January 1981.

The election of Soenandar as chairman of the Regional Representative Faction in Parliament came as no surprise for most of the East Javanese leaders. However, his election as deputy chairman of Parliament and at the same time as chairman of the Permanent Working Body of that institution was considered "sensational."

In dealing with various comments and disputes Soenandar is always calm and does not say much. He performs his duties as governor and as a leader of Parliament in his own way. He told KOMPAS: "I am a soldier. Whatever job I am given by my superior officers I will perform as well as I can." A political party leader in Surabaya said of him: "He not only knows how to hide his private emotions. He is also skillful in creating a peaceful atmosphere about himself."

To prevent disputes from occurring, he emphasizes the importance of getting close to people on a personal basis. "With everyone," he says. And before he makes a decision, he tries to study the problem in detail, as seen from several aspects. He admits that as provincial governor it is not easy to be fully acquainted with the numerous issues he has to face. "This is why I feel it is important to study questions and to use my experience. Both my own experience as well as that of other people. I am never afraid of asking another person who knows more about a subject than I do," he says.

For those who are active in politics, Soenandar adds that what is needed is an "attitude of patience" in the broadest sense. He admits that to be continuously patient is very difficult in practice. "You need diligence and continuous practice," he says.

Soenandar shows this kind of patience almost every day, in dealing with subordinates, the ordinary people, or the people's representatives in the Provincial Council. A member of the East Java Provincial Council says: "Sometimes we criticize him and tell him to let himself go."

Soenandar told a KOMPAS representative: "We must be honest. In the application of the development program, it is certain that not everything goes well. Clearly, there are obstacles and errors." For that reason he is willing to be criticized, both by members of the council or by the press, provided the criticism is objective and balanced.

In his private life Soenandar does not live in luxury or have special privileges. His government-owned house can't be called large, and it has almost no lawn at all. The house at Jalan Panglima Sudirman 57 in Surabaya was originally a residence for unmarried government employees. It stands on a plot of land 20 x 40 meters in size. The principal building is about 12 x 12 meters in size. The main building consists of three bedrooms (one for Soenandar and his wife, one for their two daughters, and the other one for his mother, who is now elderly. Soenandar's bedroom is about 4 x 4 meters in size. His adjoining office has its own entrance.

In addition to the main building, there is another building on the right-hand side for his staff aide and a guesthouse (for his relatives, when they visit). In front of the guest room is an open garage with space for two automobiles:

the automobile assigned to him, and Mrs. Soenandar's car, a 1975 Volvo, which was purchased when he was still working in the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Jakarta.

According to Mrs. Soenandar, who is also a member of Parliament, they met when they were in school in Surabaya. "He was the eldest student in my class," she says. However, she was not willing to discuss their subsequent courtship. They have seven children, six of them daughters and one son. Five of the children are married.

Speaking of the education of his children, Soenandar followed the system of helping them to "stand on their own," respecting others and helping those who need assistance. During his interview with KOMPAS, he said: "Now my children are studying in the back room with their friends." According to a policeman on duty in front of the house, only the two daughters are in school. An official said: "One of them goes to the ITS [Surabaya Technological Institute], and the other is a student at Airlangga University."

In reading newspapers, according to the chief of the Bureau of Community Relations, Governor Soenandar always gives priority attention to news regarding East Java. He never misses national and international news. Whether in the morning or at night, as soon as he reads a "negative" report on some area of East Java, Soenandar orders his staff aide to telephone the regent or mayor involved. It may be that the regent or mayor whom he telephones has not yet read the press report. But it is worse if he does not know precisely what the problem is that the press article describes. Certainly, a regent or mayor is worried when he receives a telephone call from the governor!

When he has finished reading the morning papers, Soenandar is usually at the breakfast table at 7:00 am. An official who knows the menus at the governor's house says: "He likes soup and pickled vegetables. As a side dish he likes fried soybean cake or salt fish."

Asked about what he wants to do when he retires, Soenandar says: "I don't think about all of that. I leave everything in the hands of God, and I am convinced that it will all go well." In his heart of hearts Soenandar does not want to be distracted by the details of life. He just wants to do a good job! [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Mar 83 pp 1, 10] 5170

DR. T.A.M. SIMATUPANG--T.A.M. Simatupang, a former leader of the Indonesian Democracy Party and a well-known member of Parliament, on Saturday [12 March] successfully defended his doctoral dissertation before a commission of examiners at the Bogor Agricultural Institute. He was awarded a doctoral degree for a dissertation entitled: "Some Aspects of Government Policy Regarding Irrigation Investment in the Framework of National Development."

T.A.M. Simatupang, who had once been known as the "economist" of the PDI [Indonesian Democracy Party], created a surprise in September 1981, when he said he would not be a candidate for reelection on the PDI ticket in the 1982 general elections. He gave as the reason that he could not agree with the special conditions laid down by the party leadership which, among other things, required candidates to accept the decisions of the second congress of the PDI

and those of the Executive Council elected at that congress. His withdrawal from the political scene was regretted by many of his friends in Parliament, who regarded Dr. Simatupang as a good political figure who strongly held to his principles. He had been a member of Parliament since the 1971 general elections and had become well-known as a leader in Committee 5 of Parliament which handled communications and public works.

He obtained a master's degree in economics from the University of Indonesia in 1969. After his return from the political world he chose the Bogor Agricultural Institute as the place for his return to the academic world. He was born in The Hague, in the Netherlands, on 30 January 1939. In addition to having been deputy chairman of Committee 5 of Parliament from 1972-82, he was also deputy chairman of the Permanent Working Body of the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly] from 1977-82. Despite his activity in Parliament, he was able to resume his studies at the Bogor Agricultural Institute in 1976, where he completed his doctorate in 7 years. He is married and has four children. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 14 Mar 83 pp 1, 9] 5170

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SUPARDJO--The post of commander of Defense Area III [Sulawesi] was transferred on Monday [7 March] from Lt Gen Himawan Sutanto to Lieutenant General Supardjo, in the presence of Gen M. Jusuf, the minister of defense and commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces, at a ceremony in Ujungpandang [Sulawesi]. The new commander of Defense Area III was born in Nganjuk [East Java] on 21 August 1929. He began his military career during the struggle for independence which began in 1945. He went through his first formal stage of military training when he attended the Reserve Officers' School in the Netherlands in 1953. After that his military career developed naturally, and in 1974 he became commander of Military Region X/Lambung Mangkurat. In 1976 he was appointed assistant for plans to the Army chief of staff, and in 1981 he was given the additional assignment of assistant for logistics affairs in the Ministry of Defense and Security. With the appointment of Lieutenant General Supardjo as commander of Defense Area III, in which position he will wear the three stars of lieutenant general's rank, he will have the same rank as Lt Gen Yogi S. Memet, who in addition to serving as commander of Defense Area II, is also commander of Military Region VI/Siliwangi and commander of air defense troops. [Excerpts] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 8 Mar 83 pp 1, 12] 5170

LT GEN (MARINES) KAHPI SURIADIREDDJA--Lt Gen (Marines) Kahpi Suriadiredja was installed as commander of Defense Area IV [Maluku, Irian Jaya], replacing the former incumbent, Lt Gen Seno Hartono. The change of command took place before Gen M. Jusuf, minister of defense and security and commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces, at a ceremony held at the headquarters of Defense Area IV in Biak on Tuesday [8 March].

Lt Gen Kahpi Suriadiredja was born in Bandung on 14 June 1931. He has been commanding general of the Marine Corps since 28 July 1977. He still held that position when he was installed in office as commander of Defense Area IV. Kahpi Suriadiredja entered the Marine Corps in 1956, after completing his training at the Netherlands Naval Academy at Den Helder in the Netherlands. He attended amphibious training and the U.S. Marine Corps Staff and Command

School, in addition to parachute training in Surabaya. Positions he has held include that of regimental commander at the Navy Section of the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy, chief of staff of the Marine Corps Education and Training Center, instructor at the Navy Staff and Command School, commander of Brigade 52, chief of the Navy Provost Service, and chief of staff of the Marine Corps when it was commanded by Maj Gen (Marines) H. Mohammad Anwar. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 9 Mar 83 p 12] 5170

LIEUTENANT GENERAL RUDINI--On Thursday morning [3 March] President Soeharto installed Lieutenant General Rudini in office as the new Army chief of staff, replacing his predecessor, General Poniman, at a ceremony held at the State Palace. Lieutenant General Rudini was born on 15 December 1929 in Malang and is a graduate of the Military Academy at Breda, in the Netherlands. After graduating from Breda with the rank of second lieutenant, in 1955 he was assigned to Battalion 518 in the Brawijaya Division. He has served as an instructor at the National Military Academy in Magelang [Central Java]; as deputy commander of the Banteng Raiders Battalion in Sronol, Central Java; has attended the Army Staff and Command School; has been chief of staff of Air Defense Brigade 18 in KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Command]; was a brigade commander; and was finally commander of KOSTRAD. In addition, Lieutenant General Rudini once commanded Indonesian troops in the Middle East and attended the Senior Defense Management Course in the United States. He was commander of KOSTRAD from 25 January 1981 to the present and had previously been commander of Military Region XIII/Merdeka in Manado [North Sulawesi].

He married his wife Oddyana on 5 December 1959 in Magelang. They have three children: two daughters and one son. The new Army chief of staff speaks, reads, and understands English and Dutch and has a limited knowledge of German. He likes to play tennis, badminton, and soccer and enjoys classical music. [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 4 Mar 83 pp 1, 12] 5170

CSO: 4213/55

LABOR PARTY PRESIDENT ANALYZES NEXT ELECTION

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 17 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] GAURANGA, Today (PA)--Labour Party president, Jim Anderton, believes Labour could hold up to 62 seats in Parliament after the next general election.

Mr Anderton made the claim in Tauranga last night when commenting on the latest Heylen poll results which put support for Labour at a record level.

Labour polled 52 percent of the vote in the poll, details of which were issued last night, the highest percentage any party has achieved in the nine years since the polls began.

The poll was conducted on February 26 among 2000 voters.

The result was a 3 percent gain for Labour on the previous poll conducted in early February. Support for National fell 1 percent to 39 percent of the vote, while Social Credit slipped a further two points to 9 percent.

Mr Anderton said the poll indicated the collapse of the Social Credit Party.

About the Same

"Support for National has stayed about the same, but the 61 percent of New Zealanders who voted against them last time have decided there is only one way National can go and that is to vote Labour in," he said.

"The poll reflects that the Government has lost respect and the moral right to govern."

Mr Anderton said the public was fed up with "Marginal Lands, Rural Banks, and jobs for the boys."

If the poll results were born out in the 1984 general election, Labour would have 62 seats and about 20 new members of Parliament.

CS0: 4200/531

EDITORIAL ON LABOR PARTY'S NUCLEAR POSITION

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 28 Mar 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] Like most politicians, Mr Lange would probably like to say more in public than he dare. Leaders of the parliamentary Labour Party in particular have always had to keep one eye on the more volatile elements of their support. To do less is to invite dissension within the ranks.

So when the new Leader of the Opposition addressed the American Chamber of Commerce in New Zealand last week, he was distinctly circumspect on the matter of visits by nuclear-powered and/or nuclear-armed ships to New Zealand. To no avail.

What Mr Lange said on that occasion--or, rather, what he did not say--and the statements he has made since to clarify his attitude to the subject must have embarrassed him and his party. Anyway, they have thoroughly confused the public and they have probably also bought him a fight with the strong and vociferous section of the Labour movement that is absolutely opposed to visits by either nuclear-propelled or nuclear-armed vessels.

In his address to the chamber, it was almost obligatory that he would speak of the "traditional and strong relationship" existing between New Zealand and the United States. It was equally predictable that he would declare that, under a fourth Labour government, "close contact" would continue, although modified to the "benefit of both countries."

However, he ran into trouble when he tried to reconcile this eminently sound attitude with some of the naive ideas within the party ranks about a Pacific nuclear-free zone and visits by nuclear warships.

He emphasised that Labour would remain committed to the Anzus alliance, but on the nuclear matters he merely suggested that the United States would "understand and respect" New Zealand's wish for a level of territorial protection without unconditionally endorsing the United States nuclear umbrella.

That was circumspection taken to the point of coyness. The next day, perhaps stung by criticism of his address, he went further. He said he wanted the

Labour Party seriously to consider changing its policies on Anzus and on a nuclear-weapons-free zone to accommodate the passage of nuclear-propelled--not nuclear-armed--warships.

But even that policy does not align his party with with Australian counterpart, which has declared that it will allow nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed warships to visit Australian ports in transit. If Mr Lange truly believes that the two parties should work to align their policies to make a nuclear-free zone a more practicable goal within Anzus, then he still has a lot of work to do. And much of it is homework.

CSO: 4200/531

GOVERNMENT TO HOLD SEMINARS ON TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 29 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

The Government will hold seminars to help exporters to move into the Australian market now the closer economic relations agreement between New Zealand and Australia has been signed.

The Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. Templeton, said in Wellington yesterday that producers and exporters now had a challenge to take up the opportunities for trade with Australia.

Although it was mainly up to the private sector to take advantage of the improved access to Australia, the Government would encourage and help exporters.

Mr Templeton said that between April 12 and 20 the department would hold seminars for exporters in Auckland, Hamilton, Wellington, Dunedin, Invercargill and Christchurch.

Speakers would include Australian importers as well as experienced New Zealand businessmen and officials.

"While both New

Zealand and Australia are going through difficult economic times, there are signs that the international economy is beginning to pick up steam," said Mr Templeton.

"This is, therefore, an ideal time to start a campaign to increase our exports, with the aid of CER, to Australia."

In Canberra, the Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade, Mr Bowen, yesterday urged Australian companies to make inroads into the New Zealand market.

He made his appeal at the official signing of the closer economic relations agreement.

Mr Bowen and the New Zealand High Commissioner, in Canberra, Sir Laurie Francis, signed the agreement.

Mr Bowen said that Australian firms which had not exported to New Zealand before or had been discouraged by New Zealand's import licensing system should look again at that market.

He announced that the Australian Trade Department would be mounting an extensive programme to promote Australian exports to New Zealand.

To ensure that the new opportunities to export to New Zealand were widely known by the business community, special marketing seminars were being arranged by the department in all Australian states from next month.

Mr Bowen said that the new agreement would be monitored closely to ensure that benefits to both Australia and New Zealand were achieved.

Safeguards had been built into the agreement to protect the interests of producers in both countries.

Mr Bowen said that the agreement only provided "the framework for trade expansion."

It was up to the business community to take up the new trading opportunities offered.

COOK ISLANDS PLAN TO CURB IMMIGRATION

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 23 Mar 83 p 20

[Text] The Cook Islands Government has pieced together a comprehensive \$24.7 million, three-year development programme with the aim of raising prosperity and ending the population drift to New Zealand.

A start on some parts of the scheme has already been made but the Government has now completed detailed economic planning to 1985.

The Minister of Economic Development, Mr Vincent Ingram, said the implementation of the development projects was possible only because of substantial budgetary assistance from New Zealand.

The lion's share of the \$24.7 million needed to finance the three-year scheme is expected to come from New Zealand because the scope for finding new sources of revenue for the Cook Islands is limited.

The population drift has been, and will continue to be, one of the main concerns of the Cook Islands Government.

In 1981, the Cooks had 17,754 people with over half living in Rarotonga.

Assuming migration rates remain the same as recently the population is expected to drop to just under 17,000 by 1986.

Export Markets

Under the development programme about \$9.5 million will be spent on direct economic development of agriculture, marine resources, tourism, trade and industry, financial institutions and the outer islands.

With the nearly \$5 million budgeted for agricultural development and \$4.5 million to be spent on sea and air transport, the Cook Islands Government is laying heavy emphasis on rural development and on better communications to get produce to export markets, principally in New Zealand.

Agriculture is one of the main sources of income for the Cook Islanders.

Banana and citrus development will get most development support.

Some \$177,900 has been budgeted for manpower and development and \$1 million on the development of essential transport, telecommunications, energy, water, drainage and sewage services.

Expatriates

Because transport is so vital, \$3.5 million will be spent on improving Avatiu Harbour, \$731,000 on outer islands harbour development, \$137,000 on Rakanga airstrip and navigational aids and a further \$100,000 on Manihiki airstrip.

One of the principal objectives of the programme is to replace expatriate personnel with qualified and trained Cook Islanders, and much of the \$177,900 allocated for manpower development will be spent on professional and trade training.

The present conversion from manual to automatic telephone exchanges in Rarotonga is to be paid for under the development plan. The conversion is due for completion by September 17 this year at a cost of about \$1.6 million.

Some \$2.2 million will be spent on electric energy development. It includes the improvement of power reticulation to outer islands, and the progressive replacement of diesel fuel by alternative indigenous resources for electricity generation.

It is hoped to eliminate most fish imports through the development of the Cooks' own fishing grounds, and the potential of an offshore export fishery, in skipjack tuna, is still being examined.

Mineral

The Cooks' only mineral with commercial potential, manganese nodules, lies on the sea bed. The Government is prepared to license foreign developers on terms favourable to the Cook Islands.

Two major steps towards the development of tourism have already been taken by the Government--the opening of Rarotonga International Airport and the acquisition of the Rarotongan Hotel.

Now the Government is building a new resort village at Akitua on Aitutaki.

Banking

The development of the Mangaia Fruit Dehydration Processing Factory gets all the \$675,000 allocated to trade and industry development. It is due to start production this year.

The National Bank of New Zealand virtually handles all of the country's financial transactions, but the establishment last year of offshore banking is expected to sizably increase the Cook Islands Government's revenue over the next five years.

A further \$353,300 has been allocated for civil service administration, principally for the justice department, police and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

And \$3.7 million will be spent on social services.

The development plan also lays down specific projects for each of the main islands to ensure that all of them benefit to some degree.

CSO: 4200/531

RELAXED IMMIGRATION RULES PROPOSED

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 22 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

RELAXED IMMIGRATION RULES for Samoans, Tongans and Fijians are on the agenda for discussions between the three island governments and a two-man team which left Wellington at the weekend.

In particular, the talks will concentrate on scrapping the 30-day visitor's permit and replacing it with a three-month permit, and also on finding an alternative to the present system whereby islanders must show they have \$250 cash or a sponsor before getting into New Zealand.

These changes were announced in February by the Prime Minister, Mr Muldoon. The date when they become operative is dependent upon the talks now in progress.

New Zealand's negotiating team comprises the assistant secretary for immigration in the Labour Department, Mr Rod Gates, and one of the assistant directors for immigration, Mr Mike Scrivener.

They left at the weekend for a 10-day visit to Western Samoa, Tonga and Fiji.

A joint statement from Mr Muldoon and the Western Samoan Prime Minister, Tolifau Efi,

announced on February 22 that the visitor's permit would be extended to three months. Provision to extend the stay up to a maximum 12 months exists where family or other considerations make this desirable.

It was also agreed that the production of \$250 did not meet the purposes of either government.

The brief from the New Zealand Government to its own officials was to work out a more satisfactory arrangement within the normal immigration requirement for sponsorship with sufficient funds.

On February 25, Mr Muldoon made a surprise announcement to the Pacifica women's conference in Wellington, giving the same concessions to Tonga and Fiji.

New Zealand's director of immigration, Mr Don Bond, said today that apart from working out the detail of the February announcements, the officials' visit to the islands would serve to brief immigration attaches there about the new rules.

CSO: 4200/531

PRICE INCREASE HELPS TAXPAYER

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 11 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] The supplementary minimum prices burden on the taxpayer lightened yesterday as wool prices rose and a new schedule for beef prices reflected the devaluation of the dollar.

Wool prices rose 7 to 10 per cent at the Invercargill sale in response to the devaluation.

As a result, the SMP level shrank to 17.1 per cent from 23.3 per cent last week.

It has recently been as high as 26 per cent.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries says the devaluation will reduce taxpayers' payments to woolgrowers by \$50 million next season.

And the effect of devaluation of export beef prices could save taxpayers about another \$50 million.

The Meat Producers' Board says all categories of beef are now about the supplementary minimum-prices for the season as a direct result of devaluation.

Virtually all manufacturing grades of New Zealand beef are exported to North America as hamburger meat.

Devaluation means the taxpayer subsidy on this meat will be eliminated.

During the year ending September 30 SMP payouts for beef amounte to \$53.3 million, and for the first part of this season may have amounted to about \$10 million.

A meat industry spokesman said the market was improving before devaluation took place and SMP payments were being reduced.

The Prime Minister, Mr Muldoon, said the future of the whole SMP scheme could be known in a few weeks.

He said the cabinet would review SMPs, consult officials and "before too long announce a decision" on whether SMPs would continue this year.

He said the Government was committed to farm support at a level at least as high as last year's SMPs for the new season.

Although devaluation indicates savings for the taxpayer, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries said the news for sheep and beef farmers is not good.

The net effect of devaluation will mean a small decline in their income next season, it says.

"As the secondary effects of the devaluation filter through, the cost increases faced by farmers may not exceed revenue increases by a greater amount," the ministry said.

Market sources said after yesterday's Invercargill wool sale that the rise in prices almost exactly conformed to the devaluation and was in the nature of a technical adjustment rather than a boost of confidence in wool.

The fact that some of these rises are more than the 6 per cent devaluation can be largely explained by the movement of the New Zealand dollar against the principal currencies used to buy our wool.

The dollar was devalued 6 per cent against a "basket" of currencies but was effectively devalued by 2 to 3 per cent more against the pound sterling and the United States dollar.

CSO: 4200/531

ROW HOLDS UP 'THINK BIG' CARGO

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 23 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] The first major shipment from a "think big" project--8000 tonnes of urea from the Kapuni ammonia urea plant, bound for the United States-- has been placed in jeopardy through industrial action at New Plymouth.

About 200 New Plymouth watersiders voted yesterday morning to strike until next Monday, because no special agreement exists for the loading of urea.

The Belgium-based vessel Prestigious arrived at New Plymouth last Saturday to prepare for loading.

Petrochem officials, who run the Kapuni plant, said yesterday the loading had to be completed by Monday in order to meet initial shipment contract deadlines.

Black Ban

Harbour board employees at the port have imposed a black ban on the urea loading machinery at the wharf, in support of the watersiders' decision to ban all sailings other than those of coastal traders.

The dispute came to a head with the arrival of the Prestigious and a conciliation decision, announced in New Plymouth on Monday, which ruled that the loading of the ship should be covered by existing provisions in the watersiders' national award.

Thwarted

A conciliator's conference on special payment claims of the Harbour Board Employees' Union will be held in Wellington tomorrow.

The general secretary of the Harbour Board Employers' Association, Mr J. Murray, said his organisation had tried to abide by disputes procedures to avoid stoppages, but the employees had thwarted those efforts.

The national secretaries of the Waterside Workers' Federation and Harbour Board Employees' Union were both unavailable for comment last night.

MODERATE WAGE RISE POSSIBLE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 18 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Muldoon, indicated yesterday that a general wage increase could be granted when the 12-month wage and price freeze expires in June.

But he added: "We are talking about a very moderate increase, if any."

His comments came as farmers, manufacturers, retailers, employers and business leaders lined up to urge that restraints continue beyond the scheduled end to the freeze on June 21.

After a meeting representing all these groups, the president of the New Zealand Chambers of Commerce, Mr Allan Williams, said it was imperative to recognise the need for restraint.

And the president of the Manufacturers' Federation, Mr L. E. G. Richardson, spoke out strongly against any general wage order at the end of the freeze.

"The control of inflation has to be the number one priority," he said.

The Federation of Labour and the Combined State Unions want a \$20 across-the-board interim wage rise, and the FOL president, Mr W. J. Knox, reaffirmed the claim yesterday.

He reacted angrily to a comment by the executive director of the Employers' Federation that implementation of the claim would cost employers \$1 billion a year.

Inflation

Mr Knox said the comment appeared to be a deliberate attempt to break up talks between the Government, the employers and the unions on wage arrangements when the freeze ends.

Mr Muldoon has already made it clear that a \$20 across-the-board wage rise will not be considered by the Government.

Yesterday he said that any wage movement in June would depend on whether inflation--projected at 2 per cent for the March quarter--could be kept to an annual rate of 8 per cent.

Retailers, he said, had indicated to him yesterday morning that they could "live with" an extension of the price freeze.

"And I believe the message they are getting from their employees is that they would sooner hold their jobs than get some kind of wage movement and lose jobs."

Mr Muldoon said he believed a referendum held now would see most people opt for a lower rate of inflation over a wage order.

Mr Richardson, the president of the Manufacturers' Federation, said yesterday that a general wage increase would inevitably lead to loss of jobs.

"Exporters would find it more difficult to compete and imported products would be given a price advantage because a wage increase would increase prices," he said.

"This would have serious implications for the manufacturing sector and would inevitably result in a further loss of jobs.

Income Level

"There should be no general wage order at the end of the first year of the freeze. The control of inflation has to be the number one priority.

"If we are going to succeed in this area without draconian monetarist controls there must be a good measure of realism about the level of incomes."

Mr Williams, the president of the Chambers of Commerce, said after he had met leaders of the Employers Federation, the Manufacturers' Federation, the Retailers' Federation and Federated Farmers;

"It is imperative that all sections of the community, including the Government, accept the need for some form of restraint beyond the anniversary of the freeze."

He said: "The overall effect of the freeze has been good but the process of adjustment must be allowed to continue for some time yet.

He said the sector leaders had agreed that the business community had a role to play in reducing unemployment.

They intended to establish a task force to see what could be done about the problem.

MULDOON: STEPS TO 'MOP UP' EXCESS LIQUIDITY 'IMMINENT'

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 22 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] The Government may take further steps to "mop up" excess liquidity in its battle against inflation and an expanding internal deficit.

New monetary policies started a month ago with a stepped-up advertising campaign for inflation-proof bonds and yesterday the Kiwi savings stock issue went on sale offering 13 per cent, rising to 15 per cent after one year.

However, the Prime Minister, Mr Muldoon, said after the cabinet met yesterday that further moves could be imminent.

"We have got to mop up the excess money that is about and we are going to do it," he declared.

He gave no hint whether the Government would resort to traditional methods to soak up the extra cash.

Monitoring this situation was a continuous process, he said, adding: "On money supply and credit I am talking to my advisers daily."

Forecast

In a general rundown on the future economic scene, Mr Muldoon:

--Could not predict the size of the deficit for the coming financial year;

--Forecast a continued short-term improvement in the balance of payments figures;

--Said the Government could sustain the rise in Government interest rates for "as long as possible;"

--Predicted that the Government could bring down unemployment at the same time as inflation.

Mr Muldoon would not be drawn into commenting on the likely size of the budget deficit, forecast in some circles to be as high as \$3 billion for the year starting on April 1.

Sustainable

He said he knew what it might be if the Government accepted all the departmental bids for increased expenditure, but it was not going to accept them and he could not give a figure.

On the new, higher Government stock interest rates, Mr Muldoon said these could be sustained "as long as possible."

If the rate of inflation came down to about 8 per cent through the rest of the year then "obviously" the Government would expect to see all interest rates coming down.

Mr Muldoon said the latest forecasts were for a continued improvement, at least in the short term, in the overseas exchange transactions statistics.

There was clear evidence that the economy had been "over-stocked" and the process of "destocking," meaning fewer imports, should result in a continued reduction in the overseas exchange transactions figures over the next six months given a reasonable return on exports.

He said a lowering of inflation would bring stability and increased economic activity.

This would mean more jobs, and he again forecast a reduction in unemployment in the second half of this year.

An increase in the reserve asset ratios of financial institutions--the funds they are required to invest in government stock--looks to be the quickest step the Government could take to reduce monetary liquidity further.

That was the consensus of economic opinion expressed last night to New Zealand Herald business news staff.

The ratios of trading banks are moved frequently and have increased rapidly recently to 30 per cent of their deposits.

Discounted

Those of other financial institutions--life offices, finance houses, savings banks and building societies - have not been so flexible.

As deposits with building societies and savings banks, which figure largely in supporting housing, appear most at risk to the new Kiwi savings stock competition, their ratios seem least likely to increase.

CSO: 4200/531

OPPOSITION LEADER ON NUCLEAR-POWERED SHIPS VISITING COUNTRY

Lange Promotes Change in Policy

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 26 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by G. G. Shand]

[Text] The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Lange, will promote a major change in the Labour Party's defence policy to allow United States nuclear-propelled warships to visit New Zealand.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Lange revealed that he wanted Labour seriously to consider altering its policies on Anzus and a nuclear-weapons-free zone to accommodate the passage of nuclear-propelled--not nuclear-armed--warships.

"It is an option which the Labour Party will be considering," he declared.

If adopted, it would bring the New Zealand Labour Party's policy into line with the policy of the new Australian Labour Government.

The Australian Labour Party's election policy was to promote actively the concept of a Southern Hemisphere nuclear-weapons-free zone. However, an important qualification specifically permitted the free passage of nuclear-powered ships through the zone.

The New Zealand Labour Party's present policy advocates a "South Pacific" nuclear-weapons-free zone, but prohibits the entry of any type of nuclear warship--whether nuclear-propelled or nuclear-armed.

However, Mr Lange said yesterday that he thought it made more sense if the two parties worked to align their policies. As the zone concept would then be a more realistically achievable goal within Anzus.

He said nuclear-weapons-free zones in other parts of the world already worked on a similar basis under which the United States "has the right of passage with nuclear propulsion...in return for an embargo or prohibition on nuclear weapons."

Asked how the United States could guarantee that its nuclear-propelled warships visiting New Zealand were not also nuclear-armed when it had refused so far to identify such matters, Mr Lange said this would not be a problem.

Staging Base

He said the United States would advise host Governments which ships were carrying nuclear weaponry, so their exclusion could be guaranteed.

Mr Lange cited the American agreement not to allow nuclear weapons to be carried on a B-52 aircraft using Australia as a staging base.

Only recently, Mr Lange had talks on Anzus and other defence matters with the American ambassador in Wellington, Mr H. Monroe Browne, and he intends to have further talks late next month with the former commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, Admiral Robert Long, when he visits New Zealand.

Mr Lange made it clear that, like the Australian Labour Party, he believes the United States Administration would be able to live with a nuclear-weapons-free zone so long as it had access for nuclear-powered warships.

Not Adopted

The new Labour leader's stand on this issue will probably come as a major surprise to his party and will almost certainly run into strong opposition from the left-wing element.

At recent Labour Party conferences, Mr Lange and other Labour MPs regarded as conservative on defence issues have had to fight a staunch rearguard action to stave off demands from this quarter for a Labour commitment to withdraw from Anzus.

This policy was carried at the last conference, but has not been adopted by the caucus.

On Thursday night in Auckland, in his first major defence speech since taking over the Labour leadership, Mr Lange reiterated his party's support for Anzus and the nuclear weapons-free zone. He gave no hint, however, that he wanted to alter its policy on visits by nuclear warships.

Clear Terms

The Prime Minister, Mr Muldoon, said yesterday that it was clear that Mr Lange was going to be no more positive than his predecessor (Mr Rowling) "when it comes to making clear and unequivocal statements on the future of Anzus.

"What the public are entitled to know in clear terms is whether a Labour government with Mr Lange as its leader would continue to permit American nuclear-propelled vessels to enter our ports," he said.

The deputy leader of Social Credit, Mr Garry Knapp, also criticised the speech, saying that Labour's attitude to Anzus was hypocritical and an "insult to many of their supporters.

Riles Labor Left Wing

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 28 Mar 83 p 44

[Article by Tony Garnier]

[Text] An initiative by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Lange, seeking a change in Labour's defence policy to allow United States nuclear powered warships into New Zealand ports has apparently upset the party's substantial Left Wing element.

Suggesting this today, Labour's Wanganui MP, Mr Russell Marshall--himself often regarded as a spokesman for the Left Wing--said many in the party would have preferred Mr Lange to have made a full-blown attack on nuclear issues.

In the tradition of the late Norman Kirk, they would have preferred Mr Lange to speak out strongly against the whole issue of nuclear weaponry, testing and dumping rather than draw fine distinctions between nuclear powered and nuclear armed vessels.

Mr Marshall's comments, made in a telephone interview, suggest to political observers the honeymoon period following Mr Lange's election as leader last month may be ending.

Noting that Mr Lange had revealed he wanted Labour to consider altering its policies on Anzus to bring New Zealand Labour into line with the new Australian Labour Government, Mr Marshall said that while there could be advantages in moving in tandem with Australia, this country had its own unique issues and integrity to protect.

He believed Labour here might conclude the Australian Labour Government's stand on this issue was too conservative.

Many in the Labour Party here would wonder how practical the proposed changed policy would be, as essentially New Zealand depended on the United States disclosing whether or not its vessels carried nuclear weapons.

Larger Question

The larger question concerning Anzus seemed to have been ignored by Mr Lange, said Mr Marshall. This was whether New Zealand should remain in the three-power defence arrangement.

He noted that Labour Party conferences in the past had steadfastly called for New Zealand to pull out from Anzus, but the party's policy council had failed to adopt the conference call.

He believed many in the party would regard the attempt to draw a distinction between nuclear powered and nuclear armed vessels as hair-splitting.

In an interview from Auckland, Mr Lange said he had raised the possibility of Labour altering its Anzus policy to accommodate the passage of nuclear propelled warships because it had to be faced up to sooner or later.

Confirming he had not discussed the matter with his caucus colleagues or the party's policy council, which he chairs, Mr Lange said the opportunity had arisen in an address to the American Chamber of Commerce in Auckland last week.

He said he would have been criticised if he had not raised it at that forum.

Mr Lange stressed that his first priority was to see nuclear weapons excluded from New Zealand.

The second priority was to devise an effective policy which would allow this to be achieved.

Nuclear weapons could be excluded under Anzus with the majority agreement of the three powers; that is, if Australia and New Zealand outvoted the United States.

Or, the United States could agree not to bring nuclear weaponry here.

Mr Lange noted that South American countries were signatories to a nuclear weapons free zone treaty (the treaty of Tlatelco 1967), which allows the passage of United States nuclear powered vessels (but not nuclear armed) through the zone of the treaty.

Mr Lange said he expected the policy council to examine the issue in due course.

However, any change to Labour's defence policy definitely would not occur until after the party's annual conference in September.

Meanwhile, he stressed, he had reaffirmed the existing policy which calls for a ban on both nuclear propelled and armed warships.

The Opposition leader said that if the party's conference again decided Labour should withdraw from Anzus, this too would be a factor considered seriously by the policy council.

However, Mr Lange stressed that the Labour policy council under his chairmanship was making policy for a future Labour Government, not a party in opposition.

Policy had to be saleable and realistic, he said.

Mr Lange confirmed to the "post" that he had discussed the Anzus issue with the new Australian Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, when they met in Sydney a fortnight ago.

Australia has announced it is pressing for a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific and will ask for the support of the New Zealand Government. However a government spokesman said today no approach had yet been made.

The Australian proposal involves banning nuclear weapons testing and dumping. However, as reported, it would be silent on the question of nuclear powered vessels.

It is on this point Mr Lange said he was trying to bring New Zealand Labour policy into line with the Australian Government proposals. He stressed repeatedly his strong opposition to nuclear weapons being allowed in New Zealand.

CSO: 4200/531

EDITORIAL WELCOMES JOINT TRADE VENTURES WITH JAPAN

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 11 Mar 83 p 16

[Editorial]

[Text]

Proposals for joint ventures between Japan and New Zealand which the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Shintaro Abe, says he plans to put to the New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Cooper, will be welcome. They will be all the more welcome if they mean a boost to export industries as well as the replacement of imports. New Zealand has frequently made the point to Japan that it would like more Japanese investment in New Zealand. The trade mission that went to Japan last May, and Japanese trade and economic missions, including the Liberal Democratic Party economic study group, that have visited New Zealand in recent months, have all had the question of investment raised in their discussions. Mr Abe's views, reported this week, suggest that the Japanese Government is ready to make a definite approach to the New Zealand Government on the subject.

Japanese investment and joint ventures are not new to New Zealand. A number of joint fishing ventures exist; Sanyo television sets are made in New Zealand; a Japanese sewing machine is made here; a Japanese concern manufactures pulp with Carter Holt; Japanese cars are assembled in New Zealand. The largest Japanese investment is in New Zealand Aluminium Smelters, Ltd - \$12 million. The Japanese capital in the Carter Holt plant is \$4 million. As foreign investment goes, these are minor sums. Active encouragement of joint ventures by the Japanese Government may well herald a new phase in investment. Before he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Abe was Minister of International Trade and Industry. He is thus able to speak with particular

authority on the subject.

Joint ventures should benefit both New Zealand and Japan. New Zealand would have access to new technologies, jobs would be created, additional markets should open up, and there would be an inflow of capital for developments. Few of the present joint ventures with Japan are in manufacturing, and joint ventures in this field would be a new move by Japan in New Zealand.

The suggestion that Mr Abe plans to make to Mr Cooper appears to be part of a policy Japan has adopted to overcome difficulties it is having in exporting. Trade barriers have been put in the way of Japanese exports; in some instances, Japan has undertaken to restrain exports. Joint ventures offer one way around the problem for Japan. In attempting to interest Japan in investment in New Zealand, the prospects opening up under the Closer Economic Relations agreement with Australia may look attractive if New Zealand appears to offer "back door" access to Australian markets.

There are almost no barriers for foreign investment in manufacturing in this country. Foreign investment in farming is virtually ruled out. Investment in companies dealing in real estate is discouraged. If more than 25 per cent of the equity in a business comes from foreign sources, the Overseas Investment Commission will take an interest. Its concern is to see that the investment is not contrary to the national development plans for New Zealand. Businesses with up to 100 per cent of foreign equity have been approved. Last year 98 per cent of all applications to the Overseas Investment Commission were approved.

FARM INCOME PLUMMETS AS DROUGHT GRIPS COUNTRY

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 23 Mar 83 p 3

[Text] Drought has large parts of New Zealand in its grip, particularly Northland, where the worst drought for 37 years is causing despair to farmers.

Canterbury, North Otago, Marlborough, Nelson, the North Island east coast, parts of Auckland, and Northland, were identified yesterday as the areas experiencing drought.

A Meat Board electoral committee member, Mr J. L. Daniell, said 45 per cent of the country's 70.4 million sheep were in the drought-affected districts.

In Northland, rain over the last three days has given farmers hope of a brighter winter, although it has come too late to prevent the worst effects of the drought.

The president of the Whangarei subprovince of Federated Farmers, Mr Andrew Priest, said yesterday the rain had arrived at the right time to stimulate grass growth for winter feed.

Too Late

The grass growth would also help sheep farmers in the coming lambing season.

But Mr Priest said the rain had come too late to prevent farmers facing income losses of 20-30 per

cent because of the production downturn caused by the drought.

The president of Federated Farmers' Bay of Islands subprovince, Mr Bruce Tolich, said about 5 centimetres of rain had fallen in his region last weekend.

Mr Tolich said he did not think the rain was the end of the drought, and it had not come in time to solve farmers' problems.

He said farmers in his province faced income losses of up to 33 per cent.

While the rain has been mostly beneficial to farmers it has combined with high humidity to boost the facial eczema spore counts on Northland farms.

Drought-stricken Gisborne has been taking river water into its town supply since yesterday morning.

The Gisborne city engineer, Mr Harold Williams, said the mixture was perfectly clean and tasted no different from the usual supply.

The chlorinated river water was cleaner than the water from the city's dam at Mangapoike.

He said there was residual chlorine in the water for the 75 minutes it took to flow from the river to the city and any pathogenic bacteria in the water would have no chance of surviving.

Tests

Gisborne's main food processors, including the freezing works and local fisheries, must now hold all export products processed for 48 hours while tests are made of the water quality. Industry uses 52 per cent of Gisborne's water.

The city council so far has had little reaction from the public about the water mixture, although pupils at one Gisborne school were reported to have been advised yesterday not to drink the water.

However the Education Department said it had not given any directions to schools.

EAST COAST OF NORTH ISLAND RAVAGED BY DROUGHT

Losses in Stock and Production Enormous

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 21 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by P. J. Freeth]

[Text] Drought, which has been ravaging a huge slice of the eastern North Island for more than three months, is expected to cost farmers and New Zealand many millions of dollars in stock replacement and lost production.

The East Coast from Gisborne to East Cape and beyond is a golden wilderness of stalky pasture top with water critically scarce and stock picking pathetically for food.

And from Te Mata peak, high above the town of Havelock North, central and southern Hawkes Bay is an appalling sight--more like a denuded, dun-coloured dust bowl than one of the most productive regions of New Zealand.

There above the peaks city lads in hang-gliders ride the thermals. But below the problem is stark, the normally proud Tuki-tuki River reduced to a turgid trickle.

Iron Will

With stock being sold off in large numbers, many farmers now have money. The major economic impact will be felt during the winter and spring and through next season as farmers struggle with depleted feed and the problem of stock replacement.

The forecast is being made in Gisborne that the cumulative effects of the "big grand-daddy dry"--one of the worst in North Island history--could force some smaller, less well established sheep and beef farmers off their properties within three years.

And in Hawkes Bay, where sheep and cattle "grazing" bare earth is a common sight, a proportion of pasture is reckoned to have gone beyond hope of recovery even if good rain falls within the next few weeks.

A broad, on-the-spot survey by the New Zealand Herald disclosed a traumatic situation but also an iron will among many farmers to cope with whatever comes by making tortuous managerial decisions.

At Whangara just north of Gisborne, Harold Thomas, a keen, progressive 46-year-old, is farming 407 hectares of coastal hill country which has been in his family since 1976.

"I lost a third of my sheep from facial eczema in the last two seasons," he said. "Now I consider the present drought a challenge to farm my way through nature. You may sell stock but it costs a bundle to get them back again."

Prices Good

Harold Thomas has sold cattle earlier than usual--and at good prices in the face of a general cattle shortage and a big demand from buyers in the Manawatu and many of the more favoured areas of the North Island.

Even though his feed supply is negligible he has resisted the temptation to sell sheep because he believes his farm will burgeon once steady rain falls for a period.

But like many another farmer even he will shortly be considering whether to quit some of the ewe lambs which would be his flock replacements in the future.

Six kilometres away a youngest neighbour, Patrick Witlock, is also concentrating on very practical things such as blasting out springs with gelignite to provide some stock water.

On the East Coast and in Hawkes Bay, rivers and streams are low and moving sluggishly, and the mud of empty farm dams has proved a death trap for more than a few lambs.

Among the practical sheepmen of Hawkes Bay, Edward Simmons in the denuded Maraekakaho region is eking out his meagre resources by tapping an unusual source of feed--apple pulp, which is the residue from juice manufacture.

The drought continues at a crucial time when ewes are being put to the ram to provide next season's lambs and when ewes should be at a high body weight.

Big Drop

Instead they are getting far less than a bare maintenance ration and in Hastings are reckoned on average to be five to eight kilograms lighter than they should be.

The result, even for those farmers who will go into the winter with 60 per cent of their normal stock numbers, seems likely to be a big drop in lamb numbers.

The cash flow next season is certain to be affected, too, by lighter wool clips and by reduced numbers of cattle.

Meantime farmers are being faced with huge bills for supplementary feed and grazing away to keep stock in any sort of condition for winter.

Drought Cost Estimated

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 29 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by P. J. Freeth]

[Text] The national cost of drought which has plagued huge areas of eastern New Zealand for many months could run to anything from \$100 million to \$200 million depending on the effect on production next season.

Neither the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries nor the Meat and Wool Boards' economic service has yet been able to do any firm calculations.

But both organisations agreed yesterday that with drought still hitting the Gisborne-East Coast region and Hawkes Bay as well as Canterbury and Marlborough the impact could be immense.

The top half of Northland too, and the eastern Bay of Plenty are very short of feed.

About 45 per cent of the New Zealand sheep population is estimated to be in drought areas.

The impact will be felt in cities and towns as well as on the farms with some further effect on employment.

Worsening

Along the East Coast to Gisborne, Wairoa and beyond, the situation is daily growing worse with hot days and drying winds over the last fortnight.

Many farmers are now described as desperate.

At an emergency meeting in Gisborne yesterday of many people concerned with the handling of stock, the estimate was made that 600 farms in the region were at risk of becoming insolvent.

The provisional president of Gisborne-Wairoa Federated Farmers, Mr D. W. Briant, said the farms at risk of going under were those carrying a heavy debt load.

For them, he said, the effects of the drought could be too much.

Community

Big numbers of beef cattle have already been sold out of the district or have been sent away to grazing as far south as the Wairarapa and to Taranaki as individual farmers have made their own arrangements.

Now, as a result of the meeting yesterday, that operation is being broadened into a community effort in an effort to save the East Coast beef breeding herd, which is a source of breeding stock for farmers over a wide area of the North Island.

A committee has been formed to assess what grazing is available anywhere in the North Island and to see how many East Coast farmers can afford the cost of sending more stock away.

"Our proposal," Mr Briant said, "is to match East Coast and Wairoa farmers with sources of grazing elsewhere but, depending on where the grazing is and how long it would be required for, we are talking about \$80 to \$150 a beast."

Federated Farmers and stock and station agencies have estimated that there is a need for grazing for about 100,000 cattle although that could be conservative if good rain does not fall during the next two to three weeks.

Help Offers

Even if it does, pasture growth is not expected on large areas of the high hill country because night temperatures have now become colder.

Mr Briant said Federated Farmers had talked to officers of the Rural Bank and to the member of Parliament for Gisborne, Mr R. L. Bell, but even at this stage special assistance was not expected from the Government.

He said offers of hay and grazing had already been coming in from various areas. The telephone number of Federated Farmers in Gisborne was 87-874 and an additional line had been obtained to handle inquiries.

Today and tomorrow Gisborne stock agents will be holding a huge sale of more than 20,000 weaner cattle and beef heifers and buyers are expected to come from many quarters.

Critical

While this will remove many cattle from East Coast farms the sale will not remove the necessity to get grazing from huge numbers of other stock.

With stock water at critically low ebb some farmers were reported from Gisborne last week to have had to shoot cattle and the freezing works have already been under extreme pressure to get stock killed.

Hawkes Bay too, faces a worsening situation and from Christchurch yesterday an advisory officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries said Mid and North Canterbury were still extremely dry after more than a year of drought.

"North-west winds have set in again over the last two weeks," he said, "and on the lighter country there is no feed at all."

Advisory officers and farm economists predict that in addition to the problem of stock replacement farmers over a large area of New Zealand will be facing lower wool weights and a marked drop in lambing percentages next season.

CSO: 4200/531

BUTTER EXPORTS CLEARED AS FRANCE DROPS VETO

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 16 Mar 83 p 6

[Article by Peter Bale]

[Text]

France has dropped its veto of New Zealand's butter export quota to Britain.

The action guarantees New Zealand's European Economic Community (EEC) 87,000 tonne quota, at least for this year.

France moved after the EEC decided to encourage sales of subsidised EEC butter to the Soviet Union.

The New Zealand Dairy Board refused today to comment on the lifting of the veto till it had been informed officially by the Government.

The board also refused to speculate on the future of New Zealand's butter sales to the Soviet Union.

New Zealand sold 52,000 tonnes of butter to the Soviet Union last year.

Also unavailable for comment today was the Acting Minister of Overseas Trade, Mr MacIntyre, who was in his East Cape electorate.

France's decision emerged from an EEC farm ministers meeting in Brussels.

UK pressure

British pressure on the commission had already secured "roll-over" access for New Zealand butter while the French veto was still in force. Under this scheme one-twelfth (7,250 tonnes) a month was allowed into the EEC, until the full quota could be ratified.

By the end of March New Zealand would have already had a fifth

of the 87,000 tonne quota.

Though ratification of the quota will allow the dairy industry to plan more positively, it still faces total renegotiation of New Zealand's EEC butter access late this year.

This year's quota was already 5000 tonnes down on 1982 levels though the same return was assured. It will be up to New Zealand and its largely British support to retain current levels.

New Zealand could also be hurt by increased EEC sales to the Soviet Union with the lifting of the EEC's trade ban imposed since the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

However, this damage to the 52,000 tonnes of butter sent to the Soviets naturally depends on their willingness to switch to trading with the EEC.

Even before the ban on subsidised sales to the Soviet Union was lifted, the EEC offered tenders for supply. These were never accepted because the EEC was not prepared to pay high enough subsidies.

New Zealand's access to the EEC is not expected to have a significant bearing on the threat from either the United States dairy surplus or that of the EEC.

Stockpiles

New Zealand is being closely consulted on any moves to dispose of surplus from either party, including the EEC's 198,000 tonnes of

butter in public intervention stores in February, and the 195,000 tonnes of butter stockpiled by the United States.

While progress on getting a managed dispersal of the surplus has not been rapid, EEC stocks alone have dropped since before Christmas with the advent of cheap Christmas butter.

Farm lobby

But against a background of consultation and negotiation with other dairy powers, New Zealand faces a farm lobby in Europe that saw the European Parliament demand New Zealand's exclusion from their market.

Though New Zealand still has the political support of Britain and other EEC nations, strong farming interests continue to question the need for retaining traditional access to the British market.

That lobby will push for reduced quotas and terminating access at the very least at this year's renegotiation of access.

CSO: 4200/531

LAMB EXPORTS TO EEC NEARING 'CRISIS POINT'

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 23 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] New Zealand lamb exports to the European Economic Community appear to be nearing a crisis point.

The chairman of the Meat Producers Board, Mr Adam Begg, said yesterday that New Zealand had lost three months of prime selling time in Britain for new-season's lamb.

Exports of new-season's lamb to the market had been cut drastically, he told the board's electoral committee in Wellington.

He blamed high stocks of old-season's lamb in Britain.

It is understood that New Zealand is likely to ship only about 150,000 tonnes of lamb to Britain this year.

Shortfall Fear

In the year to September 30 last year it sent 191,791 tonnes.

Assuming that its sales of mutton throughout the EEC and its lamb sales in EEC countries outside Britain are about the same as last year, New Zealand may ship only 190,000 tonnes of sheepmeat to Europe this year.

That suggests a shortfall of as much as 55,000 tonnes compared with New Zealand's annual EEC quota of 245,000 tonnes.

The quota comes up for review by April next year and countries like France want it reduced substantially. Talks on the subject are likely to start in the last quarter of this year.

Near Quota

The way the EEC sheepmeat regime is working in Europe, New Zealand will either have to look elsewhere to sell increasing quantities of its sheepmeat, or produce less.

New Zealand's problem with lamb in Britain at present appears to be principally that it made sure it shipped very near its allowed quote of sheepmeat to the EEC last year.

Shipping is one thing. Selling is another.

New Zealand finished last year with very large stocks of old-season's lamb in Britain to carry over.

Through an energetic campaign and heavily cut prices it has spent three months trying to quit that stock.

The cut price (48 to 48.5 pence a pound delivered ex-ship) has meant heavy sales in January and February.

Mr Begg said yesterday that, if these sales continued, old-season's stocks at the end of this month would be "minimal and manageable."

But it means that New Zealand will have only three months to sell as much of the new-season's product as possible, before the increasing production of fresh British lamb starts flooding the market.

Profit Down

New Zealand has been selling limited quantities of the new-season's product, mostly to small meat retailers, at 62.4 to 64 pence a pound for the PM grade.

The New Zealand product sold briefly for 70 pence a pound in June 1981 and again in January 1982.

But to sell the desired quantity New Zealand may have to pitch its price low, raising the question of whether the exercise can show a profit.

The Meat Board's latest annual report noted that the British consumer's choice is focusing increasingly on price, rather than meat preference. That means that frozen new Zealand lamb needs to compete with low-priced chicken or turkey.

Price Support

Mr Begg predicted recently that from June to September or even October each year home-killed lamb prices in Britain would fall below what New Zealand wanted for its product.

If New Zealand dropped its price to compete then it would be criticised and accused of sending too much lamb, he said.

British lamb production is expected to rise considerably in the next few years under the influence of EEC support prices, which guaranteed British farmers 215.5 pence (\$4.87) a kilogram on average last year.

New Zealand farmers get a guaranteed supplementary minimum price of \$1.46c a kilogram for a PM-grade lamb.

OIL-FOR-LAMB DEAL HAS HAPPY ENDING

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 18 Mar 83 p 12

[Text] New Zealand's 1982 lamb deal with Iran has reached a happy ending.

Iran has more than 66,000 tonnes of New Zealand lamb, New Zealand has its payment of over \$200 million and an oil buyer has five tanker loads of Iranian oil.

The oil for lamb deal with Iran last year was probably one of the most complicated trading transactions New Zealand has undertaken.

The latest issue of the Meat Board's Meat Producer magazine describes it as a "triumph over adversity for both Iran and the New Zealand meat industry."

Fortunately, the contract for 100,000 tonnes this year is a straight cash deal, although the Government has been talking to oil companies about buying some Iranian oil.

Delicate

The board says the problems with the oil-for-lamb deal were not of the magnitude implied in a number of media reports, which painted Iran as a bad debt risk and questioned the competence of the New Zealand negotiators.

Although it could have publicly answered the criticism as it arose, it would have run the grave risk of upsetting a series of delicate negotiations, both before and after the contract was signed.

Delayed

The board says it will take the same view during commercial trade negotiations in the future.

The report on the deal shows that the first shipment of lamb under the contract was unloaded in Iran in July but New Zealand did not receive the first payment until September.

The gap between delivery and payment closed significantly as the contract proceeded.

Iran had agreed to pay interest on delayed payments.

Another major problem was that air raids on Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal caused postponement of the second shipment of oil.

The final lamb shipment was unloaded in January and the balance of the money owed on the contract was paid last month, with only the final balancing of interest and other sundries left to be settled.

The board says much of the criticism of the contract centered on a clause stating that lamb shipments had to continue even if there were delays in payments.

Back-to-Back Deal

The clause was included at a late stage in the negotiations and was reluctantly agreed to.

The reason the Iranians wanted the clause appears to be because of the complicated "back-to-back" deal involving a Geneva-based oil company, Euravia.

The flow of funds in the deal had to transfer through the banking systems of four countries, each with different banking practices, and it took a number of weeks to smooth out the payment network.

The board says that, in hindsight, even if the controversial clause was not in the official contract the shipments would have continued in spite of payment delays.

There was pressure from freezing companies, with cool stores bulging with product, to sign.

"The question was also asked, 'Is it better to risk a debt or have 60,000 tonnes of unsold meat with no alternative market?'" says the board.

"As in most trading operations there was an element of commercial risk, but Iran always paid for previous contracts and any risks at the time definitely outweighed the consequences of failing to get a contract."

CSO: 4200/531

DEFENSE ROLE FOR FISHING BOATS PROPOSED

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 21 Mar 83 p 9

[Text]

DUNEDIN, March 20 (PA). — Fishing boats which can lay mines could become an integral part of New Zealand's defence system, the Government's defence committee member, Mr D L Kidd, believes.

He told a conference on New Zealand defence policy options on Saturday that New Zealand needed a new defence policy consistent with the needs of the South Pacific.

The Falklands war showed the importance of involvement of civilian equipment, he said and suggested Air New Zealand's new quick-change Boeing jet could have the capability to be a tanker for fuelling strike aircraft, making them twice as efficient.

He said New Zealand's lack of mine-sweeping capability could change if fishing boats were equipped with the necessary gear to lay mines.

Too often military equipment was purchased at great cost, only to sit around idle for most of the time.

However, taking up civilian resources for military purposes would require some standardisation, he said, and the Government could offer incentives to buy certain types of equipment.

He said because upgrading and improving the effective-

ness of the defence system entailed a "very expensive shopping list," greater civilian involvement would help solve this problem.

The defence spokesman for Labour, Mr M A Connelly, said his party believed collective security was still New Zealand's best means of defence, and was of prime importance to the South Pacific.

"Arms is just as necessary today as when it was first signed," he said.

The costs of armed neutrality were prohibitive as it required more expensive and sophisticated equipment.

Social Credit's spokesman, Commander Dick Ryan, agreed New Zealand was too small to protect itself, but he did not think alliances were the answer.

He said self-defence correlated with being self-reliant, and armed neutrality was the only option that made any sense for New Zealand's defence.

BIG INCREASE IN TOTAL FISH EXPORTS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 12 Mar 83 p 8

[Text] Exports of fish products last year earned \$253 million, an increase of 35 per cent of 1981.

Announcing the figures, the chairman of the Fishing Industry Board, Mr Mark Hinchliff, said the achievement firmly established fishing as one of New Zealand's major primary industry export earners.

While the value of exports had increased, the total weight of fish products had dropped by 5 per cent, he said.

This was because more fin fish was being processed within New Zealand before being exported.

This trend would continue as part of the present policy in the deepwater fisheries policy which encouraged onshore processing.

Squid Largest

Japan received most of New Zealand's fish products last year mainly because of its imports of squid which was the industry's largest export earner. Its value totalled \$59 million.

Australia came next with diversified imports of most of New Zealand's fish species, followed by the United States.

Rock lobsters--most of which went to the United States--were still the domestic industry's most valuable catch with an export value of \$41 million, also up by 35 per cent on 1981.

Exports of fin fish totalled \$135 million, an increase of 15 per cent.

The major species and their earnings were: orange roughy, \$24 million; snapper, \$18 million; tunas, \$9 million; warehous, \$8 million; hoki, \$7 million and barracouta, \$6 million.

Developing

The deep-sea orange roughy still had its major market in Australia, but sales to the United States and Central Europe are being developed.

"This record level of exports last year continues the rapid advance of fish exports over the last five years," Mr Hinchliff said.

"During this time the volume of exports has increased five-fold."

One reason for the growth was the support the industry received from export incentives.

He said: "Without this support it is certain that the same level of growth could not have been achieved."

CSO: 4200/531

BRIEFS

USSR MUTTON PURCHASE--The Soviet Union has bought a 15,000 tonne parcel of mutton, its second buy this season. The latest buy of new season mutton brings total purchases to around 25 percent of the year's production. The Soviet Union has been New Zealand's biggest mutton customer for the past two seasons buying more than 63,000 tonnes last year and almost 50,000 in 1980-81. Despite this the Meat Board lost \$26.7 million on mutton last year and has already lost \$10.1 million so far this season. Mutton prices are so poor, the board said this week, that farmers would receive a schedule price of just four cents a kilogram for M1 mutton if they weren't protected by the 51c a kilogram from supplementary minimum prices. [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 12 Mar 83 p 3]

FISH EXPORTS INCREASE--Total exports of fisheries products in 1982 reached \$253 million, an increase of 35 per cent on the previous year, says the chairman of the New Zealand Fishing Industry Board, Mr Mark Hinchliff. Releasing the figures, Mr Hinchliff said that this achievement had firmly established the fishing industry as one of New Zealand's main primary industry export earners. He said that he was also pleased that with the serious and justifiable concerns recently shown about the state of the inshore fisheries, some positive news on the fishing industry which demonstrated that its underlying strength could be made available. In contrast to the significant increase in value, there was a drop in the total weight exported of 5 per cent, which was due entirely to a greater amount of fin fish being processed into fillets in New Zealand before export. This trend would continue with the new policy in the deepwater fisheries regime which encouraged onshore processing. In 1982 squid was New Zealand's single largest export species with earnings of \$59 million, double that of the previous year. Almost all of this came from joint ventures. Mr Hinchliff said that the rock lobster fishery, which was still the domestic industry's most valuable fishery, achieved exports of 41 million, an increase of 35 per cent on 1981. Fin fish exports were \$135 million, and increase of 15 per cent on the previous year. The major species were orange roughy (\$24 million), snapper (\$18 million), tuna (\$9 million), warehou (\$8 million), hoki (\$7 million), and barracouta (\$6 million). [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 22 Mar 83 p 24]

CAREER DIPLOMATS TO BECOME AMBASSADORS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 2 Apr 83 pp 1, 6

[Text]

TWENTY-ONE career diplomats will be promoted to ambassador to fill vacant slots in Philippine embassies manned only by *charge d'affaires*.

Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo said yesterday the promotion of the 21 young diplomats will strengthen Philippine diplomatic missions. He was in Puerto Azul for a Lenten holiday with his wife.

Romulo said he has submitted the list of new ambassadors to President Marcos, who is expected to announce the promotions after the holidays. Their names were not made available.

...

ROMULO said the appointment of the new diplomats is part of the two-phase revamp at the foreign office which will restructure the ministry and streamline the operations of Philippine diplomatic missions.

The minister said that early last year, the ministry was overhauled. The revamp included the division of offices based on functions. Among these reorganized units were the political, economic and cultural offices.

ROMULO said that on top of the list of career diplomats is a nominee to the post of ambassador to the Soviet Union. The Moscow post has been vacant since February last year when Ambassador Luis M. Sacedo left it to become the permanent Philippine representative to the United Nations.

The Moscow post topped the list because of the growing anxiety of Soviet authorities over the delay in the appointment of a new ambassador, Romulo said.

The general said the appointment of young ambassadors "undoubtedly will make for a stronger diplomatic clout and a more visible presence on the part of the Philippines."

CSO: 4200/540

EDITORIAL ON ASEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Apr 83 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

TODAY, some 150 ASEAN's ranking parliamentarians gather in Manila for the fifth general assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Union (AIPO). This is the first time that the assembly convenes here where it will tackle political and socio-economic problems facing the region.

The AIPO was organized in 1977 to promote closer cooperation and understanding among the parliaments of ASEAN countries. To stress the significance of the AIPO meeting in Manila, the delegations of Thailand and Singapore and Malaysia are headed by the speakers of their respective parliaments.

Batasang Pambansa Speaker Querube Makalintal is the incumbent president of the AIPO, while Assemblyman Antonio Tupaz leads the Philippine delegation.

Judging from AIPO's past performances, it can be said that this association has gone a long way in practicing and promoting the spirit of ASEAN cooperation and understanding. In their meeting here, the ASEAN parliamentarians may finally settle a more definite course of action towards the establishment of an ASEAN parliament.

The idea of an ASEAN parliament was originally proposed by the Philippine delegation three years ago at the third AIPO general assembly in Indonesia. The proposed ASEAN parliament will be patterned after the nine-member European parliament. Study groups were organized last year to thresh out problems relative to the establishment of an ASEAN parliament. These groups are expected to submit their reports during their meeting here.

Although the idea of an ASEAN parliament is acceptable to the members of AIPO, some questions regarding the concept, structure and objectives of the proposed regional parliament have to be resolved before any decision is made. Some AIPO members are wondering how the proposed parliament can act as a legislative body for the region, or how parliament decisions can be made binding on all ASEAN members. There are also the problems of

funding and allotment of seats. These problems will have to be resolved.

There are other matters that will be taken up by the fifth AIPO general assembly. One of the most important is a common legislative program on narcotics, drug abuse and rehabilitation. Drug abuse is a problem common to all countries in the region and a coordinated regional legislative approach could do much in minimizing drug trafficking and drug abuse.

Other issues to be discussed include programs on youth and young political leaders, culture, care for the aged, ASEAN-European Economic Community cooperation, and ASEAN trade expansion plans.

Judging from the agenda of the meeting and the enthusiasm of the delegates, there is every reason to expect fruitful results from the five-day fifth AIPO general assembly.

CSO: 4200/540

GOOD FRIDAY NPA MASSACRE REPORTED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Apr 83 pp 1, 6

[Article by Mel Parale]

[Text] **ARMED MEN** identified with the New People's Army barged into several huts in the remote town of Jasaan in Misamis Oriental last Good Friday and massacred nine civilians, two of them women.

The victims were hacked with bolos and then giddled with bullets.

Witnesses said the victims have been blamed by rebels for the sudden drop in the NPA tax collection in the area.

Only seven of them were identified in a report yesterday to Camp Crame by the Constabulary regional command. They were: Wenceslao, Gegeno, Josefina and Juanito, all surnamed Icaramon; Antonio Nambatao, Carmela Rai, Teodoro Nambatao, all residents of barangay San Agtonio in Jasaan where the assault took place.

THE ATTACK took place at day-break. According to Brig. Gen. Pedro Zatra, Region 10 commander.

Witnesses said the victims were still asleep when the rebels attacked.

Military investigators said that the victims had ignored previous warnings by the rebels to stop condemning the tax collection by dissidents among residents in barangays where the underground movement holds sway.

This was confirmed by rebel seized documents which contained an urgent appeal by the dissident hierarchy to members to "give more to the (underground) movement."

...

A **REBEL CIRCULAR** seized last month in the nearby Bukidnon province also asked CPP-NPA members to contribute shoes, food, flashlights, medicine and other operational supplies.

The circular was dated March 3, 1983 and was widely circulated in remote barangays in Mindanao.

This was confirmed by three rebel recruits who were captured in an earlier operation by Army Rangers in Davao del Norte.

The captured rebel recruits also doubled as tax collectors and liaison cadres.

...

THE JASAAN (Misamis Oriental) massacre was the biggest staged by rebels this month. Military authorities interpreted it as a retaliation of the dissident movement for losses in mass base support.

Also during the Holy Week, two members of the AFP civil relations service were killed by NPA death squads while holding a peace dialogue with residents of Tagapamana district at the outskirts of Davao City.

The victims were identified as Pfc. Marcelino Agana Jr. and military draftee Elgine Antoniego, both attached to the regional AFP civil relations service.

Col. Dionisio Tanggatao, PC region 11 commander, reported to Camp Crame that

the victims were un-armed at the time "since they were on a mission of peace and love for the Easter season."

Under the rules, AFP men on civil military operations are not supposed to carry firearms. Only their escorts are to carry firearms.

...

THE MILITARY expressed concern that rebel elements have shifted their attacks to unarmed civilians and military personnel on mercy missions.

Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, army chief, cited the ambush killing last month of two unarmed army engineers supervising road construction in Northern Mindanao and Samar.

Informants said rebels "could not stand the sight of development projects initiated by the government which have considerably eroded the propaganda drive of the underground movement."

CSO: 4200/540

PDP-LABAN SCORES GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 23 Mar 83 pp 1, 15

[Text] The Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN), a new emerging political force against the ruling majority party, Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, has condemned the Marcos-Virata Administration for its economic policies and "deranged priorities."

The denunciation is so far the strongest attack against the Marcos-Virata tieup. It was contained in a resolution approved by the National Council of the PDP-LABAN during its second annual convention last Feb. 6. The resolution was circulated last week in Metro Manila.

The new party has been organizing nation-wide and is believed to have established a "grassroots" following that include farmers, workers slum dwellers, students, professionals as well as veteran and neophyte politicians in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

In the same month, the party officials announced its decision to participate in the 1984 national assembly elections, as a step "to achieve socio-political changes through peaceful means."

The PDP-LABAN resolution reads in full:

"THE CONVENTION--

"BEING OF THE VIEW AND CONVICTION that the economic crisis into which the nation has been plunged is due not only to the excesses, corruption and deranged priorities of a government exercising arbitrary and totalitarian powers, but also, and mainly, to the anti-development character of the economic policies pursued by said government at the instigation and pressure of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the United States government and transnational corporations;

"CONVINCED, that the said external forces have pressured the government towards policies fundamentally responsible for the debacle of our economy primarily through a class of subservient and docile technocrats led by no less than the present Prime Minister;

ALLEGED SURIGAO MILITARY ABUSES DENOUNCED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 23 Mar 83 pp 1, 15

[Text] TANDAG, Surigao del Sur--Several barangay residents in the municipalities of Tandag, Tago, Bayabas, Cagwait, San Agustin, Marihatag, San Miguel and other parts of the province have condemned alleged military abuses and cruelties which resulted in various unlawful searches, arrests and detentions, forced evaluation, tortures, lootings and destruction of properties.

At the same time, the barangay residents in the affected areas demanded full investigation and punishment of the guilty parties, as well as reparation for properties stolen or destroyed.

Among the various military atrocities cited by the victimized barangay residents are:

1. Raid and searches illegally conducted by soldiers in the municipalities of Marihatag and San Agustin; among the houses raided and illegally searched was that belonging to former Marihatag barangay captain Lamberto Navarro, father of Dia tagon Parish Priest Fr. Frank Navarro.
2. Maltreatment and torture of several barangay residents of Sto. Nino, San Agustin and other barangays. One barangay resident of Sto. Nino was driven to insanity because of unbearable torture.
3. Illegal arrest and detention of several lay leaders and workers and of innocent barangay residents suspected of being NPA rebels.
4. Destruction of properties; loss of dogs goats, pigs, chickens, etc.
5. Threats against the lives of several barangay residents.
6. The forcible installation of detachment and checkpoints and the mandatory requirement of cedula for passengers and commuters which hamper their freedom to travel.
7. Firing of guns inside the barangay which caused fear, panic and accidents.

CSO: 4200/539

PHILIPPINES

'MAJOR' GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION SUBJECT OF SPECULATION

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 25 Mar 83 pp 1, 14

[Article by Vic Barranco]

[Text] A major reorganization of the government with emphasis on further militarization of the administrative establishments and agencies has been the subject of latest speculation in public and private circles this month.

Among the hot ones are:

1. Minister of Defense Juan Ponce Enrile is slated for appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Enrique Fernando will be retired. Associate Justice Claudio Teehankee who is next in line to Justice Fernando in seniority, and therefore by normal, constitutional and traditional practice should assume the post of Chief Justice, will not get it, because President Marcos, according to reports, simply does not like him to be in that highest post in the highest tribunal. Furthermore, there is the negative factor of Teehankee's "politics of reasonable dissent."
2. The position of minister of defense which may presently be vacated by Enrile will be given to Gen. Fabian Ver, at present chief of staff of the Armed Forces.
3. It is also speculated upon that Gen. Fidel Ramos, PC chief, is due for promotion to a higher logical position in his career, namely, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces.
4. Gen. Romeo Espino, retired, will be given more work and responsibility than he has ever undertaken, as general overseer of veterans affairs: Administrator of the Veterans Administration Office; chairman and president of the Veterans Bank of the Philippines, whose messy internal affairs and operations have to be put in order and in satisfactory working conditions; and chairman of the Philippine Veterans Investment and Development Corporation (Pvivic).

CSO: 4200/539

NPF GUERRILLA ON PLOT TO INFILTRATE AFP

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 31 Mar 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] A PLOT of dissidents to infiltrate the military by sending cadres as applicants for military draft was revealed yesterday by a captured rebel amazon

Marilyn Gillanagao, 24, who was captured in barangay Sta. Felimina, Bukidnon, told investigators of the 23rd army infantry battalion that cadres were being asked to join the military not only to acquire combat skills but also "to gain access to vital military documents."

The military did not give any information on Gillanagao, other than saying that she was captured after a 30-minute gunbattle where her commander, Castro Lucero, and seven others were killed.

The military said five other NPA members captured in nearby barangay Paiwig, Malaybalay had corroborated Gillanagao's confession.

Documents seized from Gillanagao were sent by Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, army chief, to Gen Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff.

SEVEN OTHER rebels slain in the Bukidnon encounter were identified as Hernani Manuel, Emiliano Cortez, Jimmy Manuel, Loloy alias Delfin, Ka Dadong, Ka Maricel and Ka Magdalena.

The group allegedly set on fire several houses in Don Carlos, Bukidnon that left 20 families homeless.

They were surprised by army jungle fighters in a remote barangay hideout while plotting another mission in Bukidnon towns

The army rangers reportedly asked Lucero and his men to surrender peacefully when cornered but the latter replied with gunfire.

The military said that seized documents showed that rebels were to don military uniform while carrying out the burning missions.

FIRST LADY'S 'HIDDEN WEALTH' ALLEGED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 22 Mar 83 pp 1, 13

[Article by Rommel Corro]

[Text] Imelda Romualdez Marcos, the internationally famous Philippine First Lady, appears to be on top of the hitherto controversial unpublished list of super-rich Filipinos with alleged vast holdings abroad, particularly in the United States, London, Hong Kong and Australia.

Coffee shop talks about the hidden wealth of Filipinos abroad were triggered early this month by a bureau of internal revenue report that it has a list of these people who have stashed part or much of their possessions and resources in the United States and other countries.

The wife of President Marcos, a former beauty queen who is often referred to by the Marcos critics abroad as someone with the makings of a Philippines Evita Peron, has recently been mentioned by a foreign news report as a "Woman of Property".

Mrs. Marcos, however, well-liked for her charisma by many here and abroad, has resisted temptations to comment on speculations about her alleged hidden wealth in various places overseas.

The BIR has refused to disclose the list of Filipinos with hidden wealth outside the country, saying this would violate the confidentiality of the income return system and the tax code which prohibits the disclosure of any information on tax payers.

The BIR rejected the move of opposition Assemblyman Hilario Davide Jr. (Pusyon Bisaya, Central Visayas) who had filed a resolution with the Batasang Pambansa urging a legislative inquiry into reports that politicians and top government officials have stored their riches abroad.

"While it is a right of every Filipino citizen to provide for his own or his family's security and acquire wealth anywhere, the Constitution and existing laws limit such right insofar as government officials and employees are concerned," said Davide.

The Davide resolution was co-authored by Assemblymen Felimon Fernandez, Alfonso Corominas and Dominador Paredes.

Various reports from abroad have said that a top military officer and several cabinet members of the Marcos regime have been pinpointed as supposed owners of valuables in various places abroad. But they have never been identified in Philippine newspapers.

Mrs. Marcos is human settlements minister and Metro Manila governor.

Prime Minister Cesar E. A. Virata said last week that the Batasang Pambansa could have a copy of the list of Filipinos with holdings abroad if it was to be used in aid of legislation. He added some of the listed properties and investments may have been acquired by persons through "kickbacks" and purchase of currency--some form of dollar salting violative of Central Bank regulations.

In the Intelligencer published recently in New York, a report headlined "Imelda Marcos, Woman of Property" which carried her picture captioned "Spending spree said that, 'Should rebellion ever break out, you won't have to cry for Imelda Marcos.'"

It said, "Friends of the powerful wife of Philippine strong man Ferdinand E. Marcos confirm that she is quietly amassing a real-estate empire on four continents." The Intelligencer added:

In addition to her previously reported purchase of an estate on Long Island and an Upper East Side townhouse, the friends said, she has bought a huge farm in Virginia, an office block in the East Fifties, an apartment building on Park Avenue, two commercial buildings in smart sections of London, a spread in a London suburb, office buildings in Hong Kong, and unspecified property in Australia.

"She is also trying to buy a couple of hotels in London," said one source. "The investments are a contingency measure. She is modeling herself on Eva Peron, and if there's ever a revolution, she'll have the money to get out quickly."

Ray Naval, the press Attache at the Philippine Embassy, said he was unaware of any such spending. "I don't think Mrs. Marcos is going to tell anyone about her property," he added. "It is her right as a private individual"

The BIR had previously denied that the "wealth" list was furnished by the United States Internal Revenue Service.

Popular columnist Jesus Bigornia, writing in the Bulletin Today last March 5, laughed off the wealth list reports, saying: "Wealth stashed abroad by Filipinos has become a political football."

He said, "not famous for investigative expertise nor known for discretion, lawmakers should be warned that the subject contains explosive potential that could blow them out of the Batasan." He added:

"For it is no secret that many of those reported to have either transferred the bulk of their wealth to, or have purchased real estate properties in the United States and Canada are politically influential with easy access to the ears of the mighty. To expose to public scrutiny the acquisitions abroad of these parties could cost most of the present members of the law making body their seats in the Batasan Pambansa. It must be remembered that the election to the Batasan will be held next year. To "let sleeping dogs lie" would seem to be the wise course of action."

CSO: 4200/539

STATE MONEY MARKET INVESTING BANNED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 3 Apr 83 p 10

[Text]

ALL government-owned or controlled corporations were ordered recently to buy and sell government securities through government financial institutions.

The order was contained in LOI No. 1302 issued last March 25, in a move intended to curb irregularities in the handling and investment of idle public funds and, to support the government securities market.

Government agencies were also ordered to put temporary excess funds in regular deposits with government banks or government-related banks as may be authorized by the Monetary Board, or invested in government securities (IOUs).

...

THE order, in effect, bans government agencies from investing in the money market, which, in some instances resulted in losses.

Recently, the Commission on Audit reported that a number of government agencies have invested millions of pesos in money market placements, and that the recovery of such placements were held doubtful.

The recent LOI directed public firms to trade government IOUs only with the Central Bank, the Philippine National Bank, Development Bank of the Phils., Social Security System, Land Bank, Government Service Insurance System, Philippine Amanah Bank, or banks that are wholly owned or controlled by these

institutions, or the Philippine Veterans Bank.

LOI No. 1302 also stressed that transactions handled through government financial institutions should be done with the bank proper and not through their trust departments or equivalent units.

Government-owned or controlled corporations covered by the LOI are those created by special laws.

...

THE LOI provided that primary issues of debt or equity instruments made by government-owned or controlled corporations should be conducted by the CB, except as may be otherwise approved by the Monetary Board.

The primary issues are to be sold by the CB at auctions to be conducted with accredited government securities dealers or using other acceptable channels of distribution with the concurrence of the issuing corporation on the terms and conditions and in accordance also with guidelines as may be approved by the Monetary Board.

LOI No. 1302 also noted that government-owned or controlled corporations should maintain minimum cash necessary to ensure smooth operations.

...

THE CB will issue daily ask and bid quotations for marketable government securities, which will be

made available to all interested parties, including government-owned or controlled corporations.

The letter of instructions also provided that the Commission on Audit will monitor enforcement of the regulation, specifically to see to it that any transactions in government securities will be within the quotations of the CB.

CSO: 4200/540

MINISTER CRITICIZES CARDINAL SIN REMARKS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 2 Apr 83 pp 1, 9

[Article by O. D. Corpuz]

[Text]

THIS IS A comment, some will say a critique, on the speech of His Eminence Jaime L. Cardinal Sin at the recent Bishops-Businessmen's Conference.

The Cardinal is known to be a man of humor. Once in 1979 he invited me to his villa in Mandavong with the words "Please come to the House of Sin".

So the conference guest, Prime Minister Virata, must have been flabbergasted when His Eminence opened by saying that he, the Prime Minister, and the bishops and businessmen were in a conspiracy. No matter that he explained the original meaning of conspiracy as "a breathing together" towards a consensus. For soon His Eminence forthwith tore the conspiracy apart, declaring unilaterally, and I think imprudently, that our political order is an immature system.

I will deal with the philosophical points later. At this point, I must stress that the speech is a political speech. The Cardinal was not speaking of faith and morals, as a spiritual father to his flock. He was knowingly plunging into political debate.

...

THAT IS His Eminence's prerogative. His Eminence is a citizen, an exalted citizen, but a citizen nevertheless. The trouble is his argument

is flawed with unwitting misuse or ignorance of key political terms. He is also so ambiguous in his concept of political maturity that hardly anybody can properly know what he really means. Finally, and I beg His Eminence's forgiveness, the last part of the speech is largely a non sequitur, compounded by a misconception, appalling in someone of His Eminence's station, of the meaning of liberty and freedom.

For starters, His Eminence's arbitrary declaration that our Filipino state is immature has constitutional implications, whether he realized it or not. Let me clarify.

The Nation or people, organized as a political community, is called the State. The management of the State's affairs, directed to the people's well-being, is entrusted to the Government. The Chief of State is the President, the Prime Minister is the Head of Government. His Eminence confuses the State with the Government, for he is often criticizing the State when in fact he ought to refer to the Government. His error is the same as that of a layman who confuses the living Church, the *corpus mysticum* of the people, with the priesthood. It is as if, someone criticize the priests. In this article I will use the words State and Government in their correct meanings.

...

WHEN HIS Eminence decided that our political order was immature, he was declaring that by his standards we Filipinos are living in an immature political community. Thus his unilateral and damning judgment was actually delivered to the Filipino people, although I think his target was the President of the Republic, for being the head of an immature community. How embarrassing it must have been to the Prime Minister, seated at the guests' table!

In a parliamentary system of politics, the Cardinal's pronouncement that the Head of Government is running the day-to-day affairs of an immature polity, is adequate basis for a vote of no confidence. In other countries, the same statement coming from a Prince of the Church would have raised a hue and cry, probably a scandal. In our country we let it pass, because here we tolerate a great deal of curious things. In any event, the call for a vote of no confidence is vested by the Constitution in the legislature, the Batasan. I am sure that the Members of the Batasan, as the elected representatives of the people, thoroughly disagree with His Eminence, for that is reserved to them by law, and not to the Cardinal.

BUT THAT is not the point. The point is that His Eminence, in a political speech, is as liable to error as the ordinary thoughtful citizen. He cannot speak with oracular truth on secular politics, because he cannot rely on revelation. I must humbly suggest that His Eminence forego his right as a citizen to express opinions on matters of constitutional politics, unless a constitutional crisis poses a clear and imminent danger to civil welfare, to public morals, or to the safety of the Republic. I shall not advert to historical cases, happily long gone, where the Church improperly interfered in intrinsically political matters beyond its spiritual and moral role, causing appalling tragedy and mischief both to itself and to the community.

We Filipinos are notoriously and hopelessly unintellectual. We have a charming respect and even awe for what our prelates say. This is very proper. But this requires that our church leaders behave with utmost prudence, vigorously asserting themselves on matters of faith, but commenting with extreme care on mundane or secular matters. The old issue of whether the spiritual power is superior to the temporal power has long been settled, at least in the Christian world.

• • •

THE POLITICAL community arises from the nature of man — as created by God — so that the *subjectio civilis* of man to man has a divine origin. States and governments do not arise as a consequence of man's sinfulness, as the old ecclesiastical arguments claimed. St. Tomaso de Aquino indeed extensively quotes Aristotle (Tomaso never mentions him by name, he always refers to him as "The Philosopher"), whose "*homo naturaliter est animal politicum et sociale*" is the basis of the former's political philosophy. Because of the divine provenance of political obligation and of the political community, St. Paul the Apostle, in his Epistle to the Romans, wrote "Let every person be subject to the governing authorities. For there is no authority except from God, and those that exist have been instituted by God" (Romans 13:1). And who are the "governing authorities"? This is answered in St. John (12:31) where Jesus answers Pilate: "My Kingdom is not of this world..." In other words, the governing authorities are the political authorities.

There is therefore a separation between the two worlds corresponding to the temporalities and spiritualities in man's nature. This is the origin of the doctrine of separation of Church and State, which is in our Constitution. In this system, the Chief of State is a plain member of the flock in matters of salvation, and church prelates are ordinary citizens in matters of temporal politics (for

there is also politics in the Church!

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THIS SEPARATION is, of course, acknowledged by the Cardinal. He says that in the Philippines "there are no tensions, no disagreements and misunderstandings" between Church and State. The problem is that His Eminence, further on in the speech, was rather rash and was not precise. In political discussion he should be extra circumspect, for otherwise he merely sows confusion among his flock. Humility, owing up to one's true status, as a citizen degrades no one, for even the Son of God subjected Himself to the judgment of men.

I think no good purpose is served when the Cardinal says: "If the State does not abide by the people's mandate to establish on our fair land a regime of justice, peace, liberty and equality... then the people's demand becomes also the Church's demand."

This is petulant rhetoric which teaches no one any lessons. Objectivity, not charity, suggests that the Church acknowledge the genuineness of the Filipino people's commitment, through our State, to the ideals of justice, peace, liberty and equality. The same goes for our Government. The New Republic recognizes the Church's commitment to those same values, even though not being a political community. The Catholic Church does not include Filipino Muslims, and not being a political democracy, the Church does not observe democratic procedures as these are practised in the world of politics.

History will tell us that the Church in the Philippines is centuries older than the Filipino State. As a spiritual institution, the Church has given to Christian Filipinos their highest values. But the Church is also a secular institution, and was a dominant factor in the social conditions that the Philippine Revolution sought to eradicate. If we are what we are today in our social life, let us thank the Church no less than the State is responsible.

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THE PRINCIPAL argument in His Eminence's speech builds upon his requisite characteristics of "a mature political order." Nobody disagrees with these. However, the Cardinal later says that these requisite characteristics are only "some" of the required elements. Still later, he shifts to a philosophical concept which he does not define. It is therefore difficult, logically, to accept the Cardinal's verdict of maturity or immaturity relative to any political order, because his bases are not fixed.

First, re the claim of man to dignity. The State recognizes, must recognize, the dignity of man, because man has intrinsic worth. The Church asserts the dignity of man because he was created in the image of God. Unless we are splitting hairs there is no significant difference. This intrinsic worth of human beings is the basis of political liberty; this worth inheres in absolutely equal measure in every human person. Yet sociological reality teaches us that while all persons are equal in worth, they are not equal in all things — in sex, in age, in ambitions, in material possessions and thus in economic power, et cetera. This is one of the reasons why the State has coercive power, to legally impose retribution and punishment upon those who violate the liberty or worth of others. No citizen in a civil society is entitled to violate the liberty of other citizens. Just as important, no citizen can have the right to subvert the authority of the State to coerce, which is the right of the State to protect its citizens from male factors. The peace of the civil society, therefore, is not to be disturbed without cause, because the liberty of man can only be employed in well-ordered society.

THE CARDINAL'S verdict of justice of a mature State is questionable and suspect. This presupposes tolerance. The mature political community of man is "freedom or liberty."

through expression. I will only say that His Eminence's discussion is not as thorough as the jurisprudence to be found in our courts. It is even misleading, because it does not mention various forms of dissent, some of which are legally protected, others legally subject to penalties. Certainly dissent in the form of violence is condemned in all civil societies. Nor is dissent unrestricted, if it is slanderous or libelous in language. If dissent does not propound ideas on the public interest and instead merely attacks a person's good name, it is an attack on another person's rights. In England, the home of the right to free speech, the right of a man to privacy and reputation antedates the right to free expression, and the latter yields to the former. Finally, dissent in the form of sedition or subversion is never entitled to protection in a well-ordered polity: dissent is not an absolute right, and can be exercised only within the bounds of the other rights that the state has an obligation to protect.

CSO: 4200/540

AFP FAVORS FREE PRESS, VIABLE OPPOSITION

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 24 Mar 83 pp 1, 14

[Text] The Philippine Army officially marked its "86th Foundation Day" last March 22. But due to President Marcos' inavailability to attend as anniversary rites guest of honor, Headquarters Philippine Army at Fort Bonifacio, Metro Manila, had to reset the formal celebration to April 7.

Nevertheless, the Army's 3rd Infantry (Spearhead Division headquartered at Camp Lapulapu, Barangay Apas, Cebu City, under the command of Brig. Gen. Benjamin M. Divinagracia, went on with its own simple observance that commenced with a flag raising at 8 o'clock in the morning attended by all officers, men and civilian personnel at Camp Lapulapu

To reflect on the significance of the occasion, a reading on the thoughts of top Ministry of National Defense and Armed Forces of the Philippines' big-wigs was made by Col. Isagani T. delos Santos, assistant 3ID commander for administration and logistics on "How to Fight Insurgents"

As shared by Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, the Cebuano commanding general of the Philippine Army, these thoughts are:

*"No regime that sits on bayonets can long endure without getting impaled on them.

*"Honest dedicated and efficient service to the people, not image-building, is the key to effective counter propaganda against insurgents.

*"Reforms, not repression and restrictions, are the pillars of a viable counter insurgency program.

*"A free but responsible press is more useful to the government in counter-insurgency than a timid, terrorized, or muzzled press

*"Counter insurgency is the responsibility of the entire government, not just any part of it.

*"The approach to insurgency should be total, not segmented, fragmented, or compartmentalized.

*"Corrupt and incompetent public officials are unwitting allies of insurgents.

*"The best form of public or civil relations by the armed forces in an insurgency situation is responsible performance, not press releases or cheap gimmickry.

*"the absence of a viable opposition political party is advantageous to insurgents in citizen warfare.

*"Military conventional units and tactics cannot cope adequately with subversive insurgency.

*"Soldiers in a counter-insurgency campaign should be both combat and development oriented. The military officer must be skilled in the management of violence as well as the management of peace.

*"An efficient intelligence system or apparatus is the first line of defense against insurgency.

CSO: 4200/539

FIVE NEW INVESTMENT AREAS INCLUDED IN GOVERNMENT PLAN

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 31 Mar 83 p 10

[Article by Rosario A. Liquicia]

[Text] FIVE new investment areas were included by the government in the investment priorities plan for 1983.

It, on the other hand, delisted four investment areas in the priorities plan, which the President has approved for implementation.

Investors in the newly-listed areas will, henceforth, be entitled to government incentives ranging from tax-free importation of equipment to lower income tax payments.

Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin said yesterday the five new investment areas bring to 318 the number of activities now entitled to incentives.

The Board of Investments (BOI) reviews the IPP annually and then recommends to the President the investment areas that have to be included or deleted from the priorities list.

THE new inclusions are the manufacture of acetylene black, acetylsalicylic acid, synthetic rubbers, handicrafts, and the conversion of detergent manufacturing facilities to coconut fatty alcohol feedstock.

The investment areas deleted were the production of green coffee, the manufacture of phosphoric acid (industrial grade), polypropylene woven bags, primary and or integrated iron and steel mill.

Except for green coffee, the investment activities deleted from the IPP, Ongpin said, have reached their measured capacity.

Measured capacity is defined as the capacity level at which any industry can operate viably. When this capacity has been distributed by the BOI among its registered companies, that particular investment area is delisted from the IPP.

ONGPIN explained that the deletion of green coffee production as a preferred area of activity has been prompted by the quota imposed on the Philippines by the International Coffee Organization.

He said that the present production exceeds the country's quota, thus ruling out an increase in hectareage allotted to green coffee.

CSO: 4200/539

RANGERS RAID REBEL GARRISON IN ISABELA

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 2 Apr 83 pp 1, 6

[Article by Mel Parale]

[Text] ARMY JUNGLE fighters raided Tuesday in Isabela a rebel garrison which, the military said, also serves as a training center and a factory making military uniforms for dissident squads on sabotage missions.

The fall of the rebel stronghold--located in a forest clearing in San Pablo, Isabela--gave the military the first evidence that dissidents have been sending squads to terrorize civilians in the guise of soldiers.

Four rebels guarding the garrison were killed in a 30-minute gunfight with army rangers.

THE RANGER command in Northern Luzon also reported the seizure of machines and textile materials used in the manufacture of military uniforms, a radio transmitter set, a mobile patrol warning set, garrison belts and subversive documents.

The documents contained instructions that the uniforms being produced in the garrison are to be supplied to special dissident squads on ambush and other sabotage missions against civilian communities and government installations, the ranger command said.

The killing of four garrison guards brought to 10 the number of rebels killed in encounters with army jungle fighters during the past four days.

Also last Tuesday, army rangers in Mindanao killed four dissidents in an encounter at the outskirts of Butuan City.

Brig. Gen. Madrino Munoz, fourth infantry division commander, reported that the slain rebels ambushed earlier a military patrol composed of two army draftees and a civilian home defense force member.

Two other rebels were killed in a gunbattle with army rangers in Claveria, Misamis Oriental. Recovered from the dissidents were assorted guns, documents and a radio set.

The four-day army operation also resulted in the capture of a rebel commander and three followers, including two amazons, who were arrested while allegedly distributing propaganda materials in San Miguel, Misamis Oriental.

They were identified as Nicolas Antigulas, alias Commander Saak of Agusan del Sur, Mario Borias, Merry Dugutan and Leonora Moniar.

A RANKING commander of the New People's Army was arrested in a raid in his sister's house in Pasig, the military said yesterday.

Brig. Gen. Antonio C. Palafox, PA brigade commander for Metro Manila, said Isagani F. Amparo is the head of the "Distrito Yunit Gerilya" of the NPA. His group reportedly operates in Metro Manila, Bicol and Quezon provinces.

Palafox told Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, Army chief, that his men, led by Col. Javier Carbonell, seized from Amparo several letters supposed to be sent to NPA groups operating in Metro Manila.

Amparo admitted to have led an NPA group which raided a military detachment in Catanauan, Quezon, in which two military officers and three enlisted men were killed.

CSO: 4200/539

PRESIDENT REPLACES HEAD OF LAKE AUTHORITY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 3 Apr 83 pp 1, 3

[Article by Miguel Genovea]

[Text] BAGUIO CITY, April 2—President Marcos ordered this morning the arrest of persons still constructing fishpens in Laguna de Bay.

At the same time, the President appointed Teodoro Rey as the new general manager of the Laguna Lake Development Authority, replacing Brig. Gen. Pacifico Lopez de Leon.

Rey, 39, is the administrator of Farms Systems Development Corporation, a government agency which organizes fishermen for rural development projects, and general manager of the Gasifier Equipment Manufacturing Corp. under the Technology Resource Center.

THE PRESIDENT announced the twin moves in an interview with newsmen here before leaving with the First Lady, Imelda R. Marcos, for Laoag City where they will celebrate Easter Sunday.

Upon instruction of the President, Information Minister Gregorio Cendana immediately relayed the President's directive to Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos, the PC chief for implementation.

According to Cendana, Ramos and Rey are scheduled to meet at 6 p.m. today to discuss plans to resolve the controversy between the big fishpen owners and the poor fishermen.

IRKED by the disclosure that some individuals are still constructing fishpens up to now in defiance of existing orders, the President ordered Ramos "to arrest the fishpen owners who are still constructing fishpens, whoever they are, irrespective of whoever authorized it, irrespective of whether they claim title to the area

or not."

In relieving him as general manager of the LLDA, De Leon, the President said, will work full time as civil relations officer of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

De Leon was recently recalled to active military service as chief of the Office of Civil Relations of the AFP.

THE PRESIDENT said Rey's appointment takes effect today.

The President's initial instructions to Rey are:

- To meet with Maj. Gen.

Vicente Piccio Jr., the Philippine Air Force chief, and coordinate in the photographic survey of the fishpens at Laguna lake.

- To segregate the fishpens beyond 150 meters from the shore of the lake.

- To make a complete listing of the fishpens within the 150-meter zone to determine who issued the authority and for what area.

- To obtain from the Securities and Exchange Commission the names of incorporators and stockholders of big fishpens and to determine whether there is any use of dummies or interlocking ownership.

He also directed Rey to submit to him a report of the legal and illegal fishpen owners and those constructing fishpens illegally.

...
THE PRESIDENT stepped into the Laguna lake controversy following complaints of some 60,000 small fishermen that they are being deprived of their livelihood with the proliferation of illegal fishpens.

The law limits the fishpen area to about 18,000 hectares along the shores of the lake but it was reported that fishpens now occupy some 60,000 hectares of the 95,000-hectare lake.

...
REY WAS former assistant secretary for operations of the Ministry of Human Settlements.

He was previously connected with the Development Academy of the Philippines as director for rural development and a TOYM (Ten Outstanding Young Men) awardee for rural development in 1979.

He holds a business administration degree from the University of the Philippines.

CSO: 4200/540

RICE IMPORT TO INDONESIA DETAILED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 31 Mar 83 p 10

[Article by Ros Manlangit]

[Text] THE country completes this week the shipment of 10,000 metric tons of rice to Indonesia valued at over \$2 million, raising total rice exports to that country in the last four years to 268,000 metric tons, worth \$71.7 million.

The export contract, the first one to be fulfilled this year by the Philippines, was arranged by the National Food Authority (NFA) and Eulog, the government food agency of Indonesia.

NFA officials said that the rice came mostly from the fully-stocked warehouses in Regions 1,2,3 and 4. The rice was of the 15 percent broken type.

Loading is now going on at the South Harbor where two cargo ships--M/V Besang Pass and M/V Siriphet--are berthed.

INDONESIA has been the top importer of Philippine rice and had ordered more than the combined orders of six other countries in the Philippines' export list.

Other countries importing Philippine are: Brazil-125,530; Malaysia-85,872; Vietnam-30,000; Senegal-11,000; Mexico-9,500; and Singapore-2,000.

Total rice exports of the country since 1977 has reached about 530,000 metric tons valued at \$150 million.

Exports are expected to resume this year after a lull in 1981 when no export contract was signed, sources said.

CSO: 4200/539

PHILIPPINES

MINIHYDRO PROJECTS ON RISE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 2 Apr 83 p 7

[Article by Alex S. Villanueva]

[Text] BY 1987, there will be 239 mini-hydroelectric plants in the country. For the countryside, this will mean an unprecedented economic boom because power will be provided for numerous cottage and medium-scale industries.

A report of the National Electrification Administration (NEA), the implementing agency of the mini-hydroelectric program, said the mini-hydro system uses the same physical principle applied in big hydroelectric plants.

The only difference is in the size of the water source.

THE REPORT said that NEA, in cooperation with electric cooperative foreign consultants and local architectural and engineering firms, has identified over 4,000 minihydro sites but only 239 have been programmed for development by 1987.

NEA has also sent a Philippine team to China to observe its minihydro development program.

These observation trips resulted in the installation of the first locally-designed and manufactured minihydro plant at Baliguian in Presentacion, Camarines Sur in 1979.

IN SEPTEMBER 1980, the second such plant went into full operation. Located at Sitio Coyaoyao in Sibaguan, Camarines Sur, it was put up and completed in four months by the Camarines Sur fourth electric cooperative, in cooperation with four private firms.

The Coyaoyao reservoir is an overflow-type dam with a 55-meter gross head. The dam, five meters high, has a capacity of 7,500 cubic meters.

The water from the reservoir is conveyed to the power house through steel penstock with a total length of 246 meters snaking through the mountain slopes.

The Camarines minihydro plant has a generating capacity of 350 kilowatts.

The Coyaoyao minihydro plant demonstrates the Filipinos' capability to develop a hydroelectric technology that can cope with the rising cost of imported oil.

The project is expected to save for the country some 6,000 barrels of crude oil or P1.2 million a year.

THE NEA report said two major loans in 1980 boosted the financial resources of the minihydro project.

These loans, totalling \$51.9 million are programmed for the purchase of minihydro plants which will be installed in various parts of the country and to improve local minihydro technology.

The first loan agreement, signed in early 1980 with Britain by the First Lady, Imelda Romualdez Marcos, NEA board chairman, amounts to \$21.9 million and will be used to buy 37 units of minihydro power plants.

These plants will have a total generating capacity of 31,460 kilowatts and will be distributed in Ilocos Norte which will receive 14 units. Leyte will receive 11 units, Zambales, 10 and Samar, two.

THE SECOND LOAN, signed with China, amounts to \$30 million for use in procuring minihydro equipment, which will be installed in 90 sites all over the country.

The China National Machinery Export and Import Corporation (CMEC), in an agreement of cooperation signed with NEA, will supply the equipment.

The loan carries an interest rate of 7.5 percent a year. It is payable in 14 years with a three-year grace period.

NEA approved the first purchase order for minihydro equipment with a total generating capacity of 11,150 kilowatts in Dec. 1980.

The NEA has also approved feasibility studies on 13 minihydro sites with a total generating capacity of 17,940 kilowatts.

The sites are located in Ilocos Norte, Camarines Sur, Southern Leyte, Isabela, Cebu, Nueva Vizcaya, Negros Occidental, Pangasinan, Zambales, La Union, and Abra.

It will cost the government P233.2 million to develop these sites.

CSO: 4200/540

MARCOS FORESEES INTERNATIONAL SUGAR PRICE HIKE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 2 Apr 83 p 1

[Text]

BAGUIO CITY - President Marcos said today that the prospects of higher prices for Philippine sugar in the world market are bright because of the plan of the European Economic Community (EEC) to join the International Sugar Agreement.

The President said that EEC countries have signified their intention to support moves to improve sugar prices and may join the ISA meeting in Geneva next month.

The meeting is designed to save sugar from being subjected to wild price movements.

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THE PRESIDENT based his optimism on the report of Chairman Roberto S. Benedicto of the Philippine Sugar Commission, who has just returned from a meeting with EEC countries in London regarding the ISA.

Benedicto said that efforts by

sugar-producing countries to improve the price of the commodity are being widely supported.

"This would mean that there will be an increase in the price of sugar and demand for sugar in the world market," the President said.

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THE PRESIDENT also said that the EEC favors discarding the subsidies to sugar and agrees to stockpiling sugar surplus. This means, the President said, that there will be a more rational price level in the world market.

Benedicto also reported that the Philippines has assumed a leading position in pushing through a global sugar policy that would protect both sugar-exporting and buying countries. The Philippines is in an advantageous position, having sold 50 percent of its export sugar at an average price of 23 cents a pound.

CSO: 4200/540

GROWTH OF SUGAR EXPORTS DISCUSSED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 3 Apr 83 p 19

[Text]

FORMER Trade Minister Trosadio T. Quizon Jr. said sugar and coconut will not be notched out of the top export listing in the next few years.

He predicted sugar prices to hit a new benchmark four times higher than the prevailing market price basing on long term contracts that will require 500,000 tons annual supply.

The sugar industry, he said, is expected to pump in more than 20 percent of the foreign exchange earnings.

Quizon, now chairman of the Development Bank of Rizal, disagreed with the views of a former

government official who has opted for the cultivation of food crops as a priority over the traditional export crops like sugar and coconut.

The former trade official said phasing out such crops because they occupy too much arable land and to replace them with vegetables and food crops will not prosper considering the export performances of the two traditional crops.

Above all, he said, coconut and sugar have more often than not demonstrated resiliency as contributor to the foreign exchange earnings.

CSO: 4200/540

LOGGED AREAS TURNED OVER TO KKK PROGRAM

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 4 Apr 83 pp 1, 6

[Text]

LAOAG CITY — President Marcos launched Sunday the KKK integrated land resource management program that would make productive some 1.5 million hectares of idle logged-over land and give jobs to at least 1.5 million poor breadwinners.

The 1.5-million-hectare logged-over area all over the country has been reclassified as alienable and disposable for use as integrated agro-industrial estates.

The program calls for the adoption of the KKK "Shares in Kabuhayan."

Through the "Kabuhayan" shares, the private sector will be tapped to generate around P11 billion for projects of the national livelihood movement.

The President and the First Lady, Imelda R. Marcos, expressed enthusiasm about the project which will also provide ecological balance, create new watersheds, engage in industrial reforestation, fill the requirements for dendro (firewood) gasifiers, and create new jobs as well as boost exports.

THE PRESIDENT explained that P200 million of the appropriated funds of the KKK will be re-allocated for the initial developments of the project areas under the program.

Further financing of the project will come from the private sector, including banks, through the sale of shares of stock.

Under this scheme, which is similar to the land investment thrust, the KKK will issue negotiable stock certificates to be called "Kabuhayan Shares" using government land assets as guarantee.

The KKK will use the proceeds to finance the development of the logged-over areas through participating poor individuals, and provide assistance in the establishment of related industries and the marketing of industrial produce, preferably abroad.

THE NEW program was given life through a letter of instruction and a presidential proclamation he signed at the Malacanang "Ti Amianan" (in the North) Sunday noon.

The LOI orders the ministries of human settlements, natural resources and justice, the Central Bank and the KKK national secretariat to adopt the KKK "Shares in Kabuhayan."

The logged-over land has already been identified in 72 provinces so that, the President said, practically every province, every city and every town will have a forest.

THE First Lady said the program will create a new and crucial economic base, since the beneficiaries will immediately become productive.

The program will be the answer to the "kaingin" problem, the President said.

To participate in the program, an individual may apply with the ministries of natural resources and human settlements for the use of identified idle logged-over lands for KKK projects (PN 4)

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PRC AT FAULT IN BORDER CLASHES

OW182034 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Station commentary: "The Beijing Authorities Are Crying 'Stop Thief' While Acting As Thieves"]

[Text] Recently the Chinese authorities have again committed serious crimes against the Vietnamese people. On 16 April the Chinese Army continually bombarded Lang Son, Cao Bang and Ha Tuyen, three provinces in North Vietnam, while Chinese propaganda organs noisily claimed this was a counterattack against Vietnam's provocations.

Those concerned with Southeast Asia realize that is the Beijing authorities' usual trick--crying "stop thief" while they themselves are acting as thieves, just as they did in February 1979 when they invaded six provinces in North Vietnam.

In fact, the Chinese authorities' military actions on 16 April were part of their uninterrupted armed provocations against Vietnam. From 24 March to 16 April, the Chinese Army [words indistinct]. What is noteworthy is that while carrying out armed provocations against Vietnam, China's propaganda organs have also noisily slandered Vietnam for launching armed provocations against China's border areas. This apparently shows that the Chinese authorities are slandering Vietnam for what they have done themselves.

The Indian paper THE PATRIOT pointed out on 9 April that the Beijing authorities, while backing the Khmer reactionary forces and attempting to realize their hegemonistic scheme, have continued to exert military and economic pressure on Vietnam's border areas [words indistinct]. After Deng Xiaoping's military adventure to teach Vietnam a lesson suffered shameful defeat the Beijing authorities launched, and are still launching, a barbarous and vicious war of attribution against Vietnam.

The 16 April incident shows the Beijing power-holders' frenzied reaction after their strategy of instigating Pol Pot remnants and Khmer reactionaries to harass the Thai-Kampuchean border areas has been repeatedly frustrated, and after conferences of the heads of state and foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries have been victoriously held. Beijing planned that by creating tension in this part of Asia it could undermine a dialogue--a trend that was taking shape and developing--between the two regional blocs, ASEAN and the three Indochinese countries.

However, China's new adventure will fail to achieve what the Beijing authorities expected: To exercise pressure on the Vietnamese people, obstruct the Indochinese countries' revolutionary progress and stop the trend toward a healthy dialogue between the three Indochinese countries and Asean. On the contrary, what the Beijing authorities have done has further exposed the Beijing power-holders' hypocrisy [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct] says in an interview that although there are still differences between ASEAN and Indochinese countries that must be resolved through dialogue, the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have decided to try unremittingly to bring about a dialogue between ASEAN and Indochinese countries and to eradicate all obstacles that keep Southeast Asia from becoming a peaceful and stable region.

Ambassador [name indistinct] reiterated that all the Vietnamese volunteers will withdraw from Kampuchea when China stops its intimidation, when Thai territory is no longer used as a springboard for launching attacks against Kampuchea, and when support for Pol Pot and his accomplices is stopped completely.

On meeting Hor Nam Hong, Khamta Douangthongla and Dinh Nho Liem, ambassadors of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam to the USSR, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko reiterated on 16 April that the USSR fully supports the peaceful initiatives advanced by the conference of the heads of state of the three Indochinese countries held in Vientiane and the extraordinary conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries held in Phnom Penh. He also expressed the hope that ASEAN would respond positively to the three Indochinese countries' sincere initiative.

In a speech on 15 April, Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Torras also welcomed the initiative made by the extraordinary conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries. He called it a constructive and greatly significant initiative. He also believed that the Vietnam-Kampuchea agreement that part of the Vietnamese volunteers be withdrawn from Kampuchea in May demonstrates the maturing of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the sincerity of the three Indochinese countries.

CSO: 4205/6

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CORRUPT PUBLIC SECURITY AGENT PUNISHED FOR BRIBERY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 4 Mar 83 p 4

[Text] At 0530 on 30 July 1980, the Hanoi railroad station public security unit caught a gang of hooligans led by Nguyen Duc Loi after they had boarded the Thong Nhat train and robbed passengers of their baggage including sewing machine heads, cameras and many other items.

On completion of the inquiry, the Hanoi railroad station public security unit handed over the evidence and document relating to this case to the Railroad Public Security Service where Nguyen Van Phuc was holding the post of policeman in charge of criminal affairs and was entrusted with the task of examining this case, conducting an interrogation and compiling a file for prosecution.

However, the hooligans were temporarily released one by one only a few months after their arrest, which aroused the people's suspicion. During the same period, the public security station in Hai Ba Trung Precinct revealed that a man named Hung had posed as an executive agent of the Railroad Public Security Service (though he had been trained as a driver and was waiting for a job) and had called at the house of Loi's father to discuss ways to make arrangements for Loi's prompt release. On receipt of this information, the Railroad Public Security Service immediately carried out intensive investigations for further clarification.

It was found that through the medium of Tran Viet Hung, Nguyen Quang Anh and Ha Kim Son, Nguyen Van Phuc received bribes totaling 6,380 dong from the culprits' families to distort the nature and gravity of their crime. On receipt of the bribe, Phuc compiled a file to turn hooligan leader Loi into a man who did witness the theft but failed to notify the authorities because he wanted to have a share in the booty(!). As for Nguyen Thi Lan who concealed and marketed the stolen things, she was transformed into a person who kept these merchandises temporarily just to get payment of restaurant bills owed her [by the hooligans who ate at her shop] (!).

Taking advantage of the function and duties assigned to him, Nguyen Van Phuc took bribes to commit an unauthorized act which endangered social order and security. Instead of being isolated from the society and undergoing reformatory education, the hooligans were allowed to mingle with honest people.

To punish severely the intermediaries, bribers and bribe taker, the Municipal People's Court in its recent first instance session handed down the following sentences:

--Nguyen Van Phuc, 6 years in prison and a fine of 10,000 dong.

--Tran Viet Hung, 30 months in prison and a fine of 2,450 dong.

--Nguyen Quang Hanh, 20 months in prison and a fine of 1,000 dong.

--Ha Kim Son, 12 months in prison and a fine of 1,000 dong.

Sentences appropriate to the gravity of their crimes were handed down to the other culprits. As for the hooligans, they were punished severely according to law at another court session.

Phuc's property including motorbikes, electric fans, sewing machines, television and radio sets were detained temporarily to ensure execution of the fine imposition.

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CSO: 4209/326

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES BETTER SOCIAL ORDER, SECURITY IN HANOI

Hanoi HANOI in Vietnamese 5 Mar 83 pp],⁴

[Editorial: "In Execution of the Political Bureau Resolution on the Tasks of the Capital City, Create a Fundamental Change in Social Order and Security"]

[Text] Successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland are two strategic missions of the entire people. Because Hanoi is a leading political center for the entire country and simultaneously an area of manifold sabotage activities for the enemy, this capital city must be defended firmly from the points of view of political security and social order and security. With its position as a large economic center and a communications hub, Hanoi is an environment favorable for many illegal activities of stealers of socialist and people's property, speculators, smugglers, counterfeiters and so forth. For many years, owing to the people's vigilance and to the dictatorial forces' efforts, political security in the capital city has been maintained but the problem of social order and security has not yet been basically solved, which has caused anxiety among the people. Therefore, simultaneously with reinforcing the maintenance of political security and foiling all sabotage schemes of the enemy, it is necessary to create a real change in social order and security and to consider this task to be a very important one which will have a great effect on production and life and will meet the pressing demand of the people.

First and foremost, by using the people's combined strength the backbone of which is composed of four forces (public security, army, trade union and youths), it is necessary to protect the socialist property at all costs in order to prevent losses, damage and waste. All state organizations--especially production and business units--must liken the protection of socialist property to the fulfillment of any plan and must consequently concentrate the necessary amount of human capacities and material means to protect this property effectively. With a new management mechanism, the responsibility for socialist property protection must be expressed in regulations, functions and a reward and penalty system. If all state organs manage their property and personnel rigorously, they will contribute greatly to reducing disorderly manifestations in society.

Social order has many aspects such as traffic order, order and hygiene at public places, youth education, precautions against dishonest people, struggle

against social evils and so forth. These problems must be solved through education while at the same time emphasizing the duty to obey the law and applying the necessary and strict measures of a professional and administrative nature. In addition to their duty to manage production, each unit and locality must fulfill very satisfactorily their function of managing social order within their respective competence. The habit of shifting responsibility onto other people, merely complaining about negative manifestations, ignoring them or showing indifference to them will tacitly provide a support for unilateral and undisciplined acts conducive to law infractions. The view that it is hard to maintain social order because the economic situation and life are still faced with difficulties is wrong. The main reason why many localities and units have been able to firmly maintain public order under very complex and difficult circumstances is the fact that they have dared motivate and organize the masses and assume responsibilities and that they have possessed a revolutionary offensive spirit. Of course, the task of maintaining social order and security must be built up, improved qualitatively and kept up for a long time on the basis of the productive labor movement. If conditions are created to enable everyone to have a job and a legitimate, rather substantial income, it will then be possible to limit negative manifestations.

The party, administration and mass organizations at the ward and village levels must play a very decisive role. It is necessary to instruct the people intensively in matters of law and to shape up a life and working style conformable to the state law and city's regulations. All infractions of law must be criticized in a clear-cut manner and dealt with seriously no matter whoever commits them and whatever his position. We are determined to strive to create in a near future a fundamental change in social order and security in the capital city.

9332

CSO: 4209/326

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

IDEAS ABOUT MANAGEMENT OF OVERSEAS WORKERS OFFERED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese Jan 83 pp 8-11

[Article by Le Van Nhan, head of the Overseas Youth Work Committee:
"Some Ideas About Management of Labor-Cooperation Workers in Fraternal
Socialist Countries"]

[Text] Carrying out the policy on labor cooperation between our country and the fraternal socialist countries, tens of thousands of our youths and workers are now working in the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. An urgent task which the management organs and organizations concerned, including the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, are facing is to consolidate organization, to strengthen management and to ensure fulfilling well the following need: "To send workers overseas requires absolutely good selection based on set criteria, education and strict organization of management and ensures vocational learning and good political effects."*

To carry on this urgent task, we think that we must resolve many problems. Here are some of the problems related to management of overseas workers.

1. To recognize the characteristics of overseas worker management:

A characteristic of overseas management that is worth paying attention to is the combination of management among our party organizations, state and mass organizations abroad and the combination between the two management systems -- ours and the friendly country's -- over our workers.

The friendly country takes care of the management of labor, occupation and jobs; provides living quarters; pays salaries; and settles the necessary

* Excerpt from the report of the Council of Ministers at the 4th session of the 7th National Assembly, printed in the 24 December 1982 issue of NHAN DAN.

procedures applicable to our workers. We mainly take care of management beyond the working hours: political and ideological activities, organization of collective living, internal management, timely presentation of our workers' aspirations and motions, and along with the friendly country, settlement of such motions.

In our management, the youths are under the control of the party organizations and the management of the embassies, Youth Union organizations and in the near future the national trade union. About management by the state, we mainly rely on the friendly country. Consequently, the party and mass organization work affecting overseas workers cannot be proposed in a normal manner as it is within the country. This matter should be studied more carefully before we can find an appropriate determination and solution. As an immediate step, we urgently need to have a close coordination among different organizations in our management system abroad.

Another noteworthy characteristic is the environment in which our youths are working. This environment has a modern industry, a progressive culture, advanced science and technology, revolutionary traditions and experience in socialist construction; at the same time, it is the place where our youths can have a broad contact with the multifaceted information of the world, including the good facet and the enemy's activities aimed at destroying and winning the support of our youths.

2. On the basis of the matter being thus recognized above, the management of workers must be total and consists of management of labor, occupation and jobs; management of training in ideological matters, morality, political quality, collective activities and relations with the friendly country; and management of organization of units, party and youth and trade union building, etc.

About management of labor, occupation and jobs: To keep track of implementation of the agreements that have been signed in connection with such factors as plan distribution, production norms, occupational norms, job arrangement, organization of implementation of procedures and policies affecting our workers, studies aimed at satisfying their needs and recommendation of measures and work policies, including revision of the agreements and documents that have been signed, to suit the needs of the situation in a given period. Through these work factors, to make sure that our workers, during their stay abroad, satisfy the least requirement, that is to work effectively and to learn a trade so as to continue to work after their return to our country. It is necessary to take appropriate measures to encourage the youths to learn to raise their knowledge and occupational capacity and to avoid the situation in which they try to earn more income and to make more money without paying attention to getting a total training.

About management of ideological matters and morality: This is a very important factor for the formation of the new socialist man in a friendly country. But the hot questions that are being raised among our youths abroad today are the following: the reason to live and the revolutionary way of life; revolutionary will and aspirations; confidence and loyalty toward the fatherland, party and system; the revolutionary traditions of the nation, party and Youth Union; proletarian internationalism and revolutionary vigilance; the cultural and esthetic background and habits of the new youths, etc. This management task cannot be a passive one, nor a wait-and-see attitude to judge and deal with our workers after the good and bad aspects have emerged, but rather involves actively organizing and educating them, mostly the youths. The educational measures to which importance must be attached are: making regular "sociological investigation" to get to know well the ideas, tendencies and aspirations of the youths; providing them with basic political and theoretical education through stages of political activities, concentrating on learning the party's resolutions, seeking to understand the new situation and task and holding ideological and theoretical discussions on specific topics; supplying periodic information on current events; establishing Vietnamese clubs in units, cities and regions; and fully using the friendly country's media -- radio stations for the youth, television, publications, etc. -- to assist us in our educational job. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union is to fulfill the hard-core and leading task in the education and management of the youths in the fields of ideology and morality.

About management of organization and building of party, the Youth Union and units: Some people believe that we should organize management in the "army" style by setting up squad, platoon and company commands in order to ensure active and tight organization; others think that we should carry it out through the head system as in the state management system adopted for production enterprises in the country; and still others think differently, and in some places they have already adopted it -- to totally rely on the friendly country for this management. As we have analyzed above, the friendly country's management toward our workers actually is one provided by the state, but our own management must be through activities of our party, Youth Union and trade union organizations and units, on the basis of the party organization playing the leading role and the Youth Union serving as backbone, in conformity with the spirit of Resolution 199/CP of the Council of Ministers on management of our students abroad. Therefore, we must organize management of workers from the embassy to the basic level in such a way as to avoid the situation in which one person holds full authority at a management level (group, region, unit, production unit, etc.) that exists today, or instead of management cadres at each level, a management committee is fully in charge. At each management level there must be the participation of labor management cadres and party, Youth Union and trade union cadres and the work system follows this pattern: democratic centralism, collectives assuming leadership and individuals being in charge.

3. In what way is management carried out? And by whom?

The objective of management mostly is the youths. At present, members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union account for 85 percent of the total number of workers abroad. Therefore, the mode of management must conform with the youth-proselyting work of the party as mentioned in the 5th Party Congress resolution: "We must truly renew the forms and methods of organization, propaganda and education among the youths and teenagers so as to make them appropriate for the new situation and task; smash in time the plots and destructive acts of the enemy against the youth; and link political education with caring for and resolving the actual problems having to do with the youths' interests and material and cultural life."

In this light, management must be carried out by simultaneously taking administrative, economic and educational measures (with education and training being the principal one) and through a close and total cooperation with the friendly country.

We have several years ago drawn this important conclusion from the management of our students abroad: any managing organ that wants to do its job properly must try to coordinate its work with the organs and organizations concerned, a coordination that actually is a joint responsibility in the proletarian dictatorial system and in the collective-ownership mechanism that the party has clearly stated.

For the management of our workers abroad the same applies: we cannot assign full responsibility to the labor organs, but under the leadership of the party abroad, the labor organs and union (Youth Union and trade union) organizations, in coordination with the friendly country, must be jointly responsible for the management of workers. Thus we can say that the job of cooperating with the friendly country in favor of the working youths is an important part of the Youth Union's job of managing overseas workers.

On the basis of the situation, needs and meaning of management as mentioned above, the job to be done by the Youth Union overseas must be fully strengthened in all of its activities, both domestic and overseas and it must strengthen the coordination with the state organs and mass organizations concerned, as well as with the youth unions of the friendly countries. Here are some of the immediate tasks the Youth Union is to fulfill in connection with the management of overseas workers:

1. To perfect the Youth Union organizational system among the labor-cooperation youths and to systematically organize the overseas youths (students, laborers and workers):

The Youth Union organizational system among our students abroad has been existing and remaining stable for several years. The new question that is being raised involves organizing the Youth Union among the labor-cooperation youths, who account for 70 percent of the total number of our overseas youths, to ensure strict organization, effective leadership and unified action among all youth groups. As an immediate step, the Youth Union has to adopt a rational organizational system in conformity with the labor management system that runs from the embassy to the basic level. The Youth Union executive committees at all levels select their representatives to join the management committees at all levels. In the localities where management committees have not yet been established, the Youth Union organizations must actively coordinate their work with the organizing, unit and translator cadres there in order to properly implement the party and Youth Union work policies and to make sure the youths enjoy their collective ownership right.

To study ways to unify the Youth Union organizational system at the group, regional, provincial, municipal and basic levels to cover all of our youths in the same localities; to avoid separating activities, particularly the friendship activities; and to create favorable conditions for mutual assistance and to get rid of unfavorable aspects among the youth groups.

To assume strict leadership over Youth Union congresses at all levels; to draft at any cost programs of action for all chapters at the local, group and regional levels and striving-effort programs for every Youth Union member; and to create at any cost a strong body of Youth Union cadres.

2. To quickly train chapter and basic-level cadres and cadres in charge of Youth Union work as additional duties in doing Youth Union work.

Youth Union work in connection with the labor-cooperation youths is a new field of activities for our Youth Union. Its cadres must receive advanced training in carrying out its basic tasks and adhere to the purpose, needs and meaning of management and the work experience of the progressive models.

To have a body of cadres capable of satisfying the needs of its work, in addition to providing them with advanced training and combat training, the Youth Union must actively create sources of recruitment of quality cadres by recommending good cadres for joining the labor-cooperation program; party chapters sending capable members over to directly work for the Youth Union; all party members of Youth Union members' age participating in Youth Union activities; organizing congresses at different levels for the selection of the outstanding members to become its cadres, and so on.

3. To organize regular activities, and to ensure carrying out the meaning of education, combat capacity and assault role of the communist youth organization.

Within a short time, as the number of youths to be recruited was large, many localities did not have time enough to fulfill the procedures for changeover of Youth Union activities (at one time up to one-third of members abroad did not have changeover papers). As there was no time to establish new Youth Union organizations, in some cases there was a loss of contact with the Youth Union Affairs Committees in each country. Therefore, a common situation has been existing in which Youth Union activities were interrupted and many members remained outside of their organization. We must quickly overcome the phenomenon of abandoning or failing to organize activities, mostly at the chapter and basic levels, and at the same time immediately organize collective activities to attract large numbers of Vietnamese, with the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union serving as backbone. As an immediate step, the purpose of these activities is to promote a full understanding of the goal and needs of the labor-cooperation policy; to build and organize the fulfillment of programs of action on the part of Youth Union members and organizations; to build good relationships with the youths, people and Youth Union organizations; to build good relationships with the friendly country's youths, people and youth union organizations in every production installation and locality; to deal in time with legitimate suggestions made by members and youths and to ensure that their interests are served and their obligation fulfilled; and to put an end to the negative phenomena, state of being unorganized and lack of discipline that are growing.

4. To classify members in order to provide them with education and advanced training and to deal with unqualified members, and to move toward issuing membership cards to the labor-cooperation youths.

The Youth Union is to actively coordinate with the labor management organs to carry out classification of youths and workers. We must send home early those people who do not satisfy the overseas personal behavior and labor requirements. At the same time, we should avoid sending home large numbers of people without having first made careful studies and investigation and handled their cases in a fair manner, or after having failed to provide them with education but instead having put excessive emphasis on discipline.

As for those members who have had shortcomings and made mistakes, the Youth Union chapters must seek every means to help them and to set a time limit for them to correct their mistakes. After a member has been expelled from the Youth Union in a disciplinary action, if within the set period he failed to correct his mistakes, a firm recommendation would have to be made to the labor management organ concerned to send him home.

Along with the educational and disciplinary action, special attention must be paid to providing the progressive members with advanced training. At the present time, since the percentage of party members in the labor-cooperation

program is low and their distribution is uneven, many units do not have any party members, nor any party organizations. To provide advanced training to outstanding Youth Union members, first of all to Youth Union cadres, is an urgent need within the party-building task abroad and a need for this group of progressive Youth Union members.

5. To coordinate with the management organs to carry out control work, to satisfy in time the needs of workers, to draw work experience, to discover the progressive models and to increase the number of such models.

Many new problems related to the youths and workers are being recognized in many aspects. The Youth Union is to actively coordinate with the management organs to carry out phases of control, to get to know the situation and to study solutions to such problems as marriage and family; the use of personal income and the obligation toward the fatherland and family; relationships with the friendly country; work, learning and recreation; individual and collective activities; and matters related to the organization of management, cadres, other practical personal affairs, and so on.

To carry out this job, the present common tendency is to put emphasis on the passive way, the "firefighting" way of handling things. We must pay proper attention to discovering and giving good publicity to the progressive models, providing work guidance and thus avoiding being passive in doing managerial work in the Youth Union. Actually many individuals and collectives have received commendations and awards from the friendly countries and our embassies; have been recognized by the friendly countries as outstanding emulators and socialist labor units; and have been awarded orders, medals, letters of commendations, and so on. These are the new factors that command respect and deserve being nurtured for further development.

6. To strengthen coordination with the friendly countries and to win their assistance for our Youth Union work.

Only after many years of reviewing the management of our students abroad we now have properly raised the question of strengthening the total cooperation with the friendly countries. In the light of the 5th Party Congress resolution, this matter has been further clarified. This also applies to the Youth Union work abroad, particularly among the labor-cooperation youths: to coordinate with the friendly countries not only is an objective need but also is by itself a requirement in the Youth Union work and management aimed at raising the quality of work, learning and advanced training, as well as raising the standard of knowledge of our overseas youths.

At present, many Youth Union Affairs Committees and basic-level Youth Union organizations have had programs of work coordination with the friendly

countries' youth unions. In some cases, these are long-term coordination programs to last for 2-3 years. This is a new aspect of the Youth Union work abroad. Many friendly countries' youth union organizations (at all levels, from central to basic) have assisted our Youth Union organizations in many ways. We must expand this work coordination in a total manner, as the party resolution has indicated. In the present coordinating job the Youth Union is doing, it must pay attention to seeking an understanding of the friendly countries' revolutionary traditions in every locality, their youth movement and friendship activities, which it must participate in; introducing the Vietnamese country and people to them; and maintaining the Vietnamese people's honor and fine traditions in the friendly countries.

5598

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VCP'S NGUYEN DUC TAM ON VCP TASKS, PROBLEMS

PM132301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 83 First Edition p 6

[Article by Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Politburo and chief of the VCP Central Committee Organizational Section, under the rubric "Among the Fraternal Parties": "Pursuing a Course of Creation"]

[Text] Hanoi, April [No date specified]--The Fifth VCP Congress was held a year ago--in spring 1982. After thoroughly analyzing the internal situation in the republic and the international situation, including the situation in Southeast Asia, the party's supreme forum set the VCP and the entire people two strategic plans: first, to successfully conduct the building of socialism and, second, to consolidate the republic's defense capability.

The fifth congress endorsed the time-proven general line put forward by the Fourth VCP Congress.

The main current priorities--to consistently implement the dictatorship of the Proletariat, strengthen the system of collective management and carry through the country's socialist industrialization--are clearly apparent in the unity of the party's general line and economic policy.

Detailing this policy, the VCP specified the main and overall social and economic goals for the eighties, that is, for the first stage of socialist building in our country.

They may be summarized thus: to satisfy the population's vital needs, gradually stabilize the economic situation and raise the people's material and cultural standard of living.

Moreover, the party decisions direct our attention toward improving material and technical supply and creating the conditions needed to accelerate the growth of heavy industry at the next stage of socialist building. Later we are to complete the socialist transformations in the southern provinces and develop socialist production relations in the north and help to consolidate them throughout the country.

The VCP Central Committee plenum held late last year was an important step in the further elaboration of the fifth congress decisions. It fixed social and economic guidelines for 1983 and the 5-year-plan period and examined urgent questions in the sphere of distribution, transport, improving the economic machinery and broadening administrative scope at provincial level.

Our people are experiencing many difficulties and problems at the present stage of socialist building. The achievement of the goals set by the party is accompanied by a fierce struggle against internal and external enemies who have still not renounced their attempts to prevent the implementation of the line fixed by the VCP.

Party building and increasing the party leadership's effectiveness therefore acquire particular importance. The Fifth VCP Congress clearly defined a key current task: to develop unflinchingly the Communist Party's proletarian nature and vanguard role and to strengthen it politically, ideologically and organizationally. It is also necessary to raise the standard of the party's leadership of the work of socialist building and the defense of the motherland and to struggle to preserve its revolutionary essence and the scientific validity of its policy, ensure the purity and high militancy of its ranks and to maintain close links with the masses.

Cadres, especially leadership and managerial workers in important sectors and departments, as well as in local subunits, must also be selected and placed in such a way that their personal and professional qualities are equal to the tasks of the new stage and meet the demands of mobilizing the masses to carry out revolutionary transformations.

We are training cadres and all communists in a spirit of deep understanding of the aims of the socialist revolution in our state's economic and foreign policy activities. The VCP resolutely exposes hegemonism and expansionism and is severe in its criticism of erroneous views incompatible with party policy.

While increasing the VCP's fighting efficiency and raising the party membership's ideological level, we are thoroughly analyzing the state of affairs in the country and waging a determined struggle against petit bourgeois ideology and the remnants of neocolonialism and feudalism. We invariably build all ideological work in the party on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism.

Our party requires every communist to struggle to increase the VCP's leading role, study its policies and master the objective laws of social development and be able to apply them in practice. A party member is duty bound to study experience of socialist building in our country and in the fraternal countries, have the requisite knowledge of administrative matters, always be open to new ideas, be an organizer of the masses, promptly notice and clarify for himself the people's needs, generalize and disseminate progressive experience and establish a close link between theory and practice.

Ideological work is an integral part of the activities of party, state and social organizations. Moreover, such work presupposes developing criticism and self-criticism within the party and educating working people in a spirit of collective management, and taking their observations and wishes into account.

We now have a new way of organizing the training of leadership cadres. We try to consistently implement President Ho Chi Minh's directive that every communist actively and consciously acquire knowledge, in accordance with Lenin's maxim--"Study, study and yet more study"--and make comprehensive practice use of the knowledge thus obtained and be an able leader.

In all the work of strengthening the VCP's organization and raising the standard of party leadership we attach particular importance to the provincial link, which is called upon to play a decisive role in the creation of the agrarian-industrial structure in the economy at the level currently reached.

The party is constantly concerned to ensure that Vietnamese communists and the entire people are educated in a spirit of true patriotism and proletarian internationalism, close solidarity with the Soviet Union, LAOS, Kampuchea and the other fraternal socialist community countries, active struggle for peace worldwide and support for the peoples' national liberation movement and the struggle of the working class in the capitalist countries.

For more than half a century the Vietnamese Communist Party, Government and people have received, and are still receiving, enormous all-around and effective assistance from the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people. The support given by the land of the Soviets in the work of training many thousands of party and state cadres and scientific and technical experts is particularly valuable for us.

We are sincerely and infinitely grateful to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people for the help they are giving the VCP and the Vietnamese Government and people. We warmly wish the Soviet people and their leading force--the glorious CPSU headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--further great successes in fulfilling the majestic tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam endorse and fully support the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at defending and consolidating peace in Europe and worldwide.

The Vietnamese Communist Party, Government and people will continue to do all in their power to consolidate and develop Vietnamese-Soviet friendship. "Cohesion and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union," Comrade Le Duan pointed out at the Fifth VCP Congress, "is the cornerstone of the foreign policy of our party and state. Close cohesion and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union is at one and the same time a principle, a strategy and a revolutionary inspiration."

CSO: 1800/1002

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EXPERIENCES IN GRANTING NEW BUSINESS LICENSES REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Ngo Van Hai: "Ha Nam Ninh's Good Experiences in Issuing New Licenses for Commercial Businesses and Service Trades"]

[Text] A Correct Look at the Problem

In the past few years, Ha Nam Ninh has experienced major price fluctuations. The private trader's share of the market, considering their business income estimates and tax assessments were not rational. That is why the province has decided to check all existing commercial business and service trade licenses before issuing new ones to private traders. As of the end of January 1983, Ha Nam Municipality, and Binh Luc and Kim Bang Districts have issued all new licenses, whereas Ninh Binh Municipality has issued licenses to 438 out of 609 private traders, and Hoang Long District, to 600 out of 900 private traders. Nam Dinh City, the home of 23 percent of the total number of private traders in the province, has basically completed the issuance of licenses. The provincial market management mechanism has been strengthened with 220 inspectors and controllers working hand-in-hand with public security and tax collection forces to ensure compliance with the law in the marketplace. Unanimity of views has been achieved throughout the province, and party committee echelons and administration officials in cities, municipalities, concerned sectors, subwards and villages have carried out a uniform plan for guidance. This has given rise to a synchronized and efficient coordination between commercial, tax, and public security sectors, under the direct supervision of administration echelons, in solving misunderstandings and snags, which impeded the issuance process in two key centers--Nam Dinh City and Ninh Binh Municipality. In a number of localities, due to improper coordination, and the ensuing failure to clear the decks of obstacles, the issuance process has not turned out well. Many comrades have paid attention, not only to inspecting and controlling, but also to strengthening socialist commercial forces, finding ways to exploit and control commodity sources, distribute goods according to correct criteria and quotas, and ensure quality control as well as market reorganization and rearrangement.

In the opinion of the cadres in charge of supervising business registration in Nam Dinh, the issuance of commercial business and service trade licenses to individuals is what the state needs, in order to keep inventory and to control

the market, and manage a fairly large number of people, including a segment of unprincipled private traders often inclined to agitate and make trouble. This is a struggle between positivism and negativism, between legal business practices and illegal ones, and between two ways of life. Therefore, over simplification of the problem and the lack of a guiding plan, specifically designed to carry weight at the outset, not only render the issuance of licenses ineffectual, but also--and more importantly--erode the people's trust in market management. Cadres in charge of this work in Ninh Binh clearly state that party committee echelons must play a direct guiding role, with the close cooperation of concerned sectors, and must display exertion, synchronization, unity, and continuity.

During meetings between subward, village cadres and private traders, editorials appearing in the party newspaper on strengthening socialist commerce and market management have been read, over and over again. Some districts even recorded these editorials on tape for subsequent replay at meetings.

The above illustrates a correct way to look at the problem--a way that enhances our perceptions, and helps us organize and guide the movement with efficiency.

Specific Steps

The issuance process is divided into four steps. Step one includes investigations and surveys, and measures to help private traders in subwards to study and grasp the goals and meaning of market management, and their obligation to comply with this policy, and to pay all taxes to the state in a straightforward manner. Worries and doubts on the part of families of cadres and party members with relatives engaged in business, must be addressed satisfactorily. Meetings are held to hand application forms to private traders, and set deadlines for submission.

In step two, application forms are received by subwards, and subward councils are set up to conduct preliminary examination. In Ninh Binh Municipality, prior certification by street committees also is required. In step three, city and municipal councils officially examine the applications.

In step four, meetings are held with private traders to hand them business licenses, classify them into sectors and commodity groups, keep them posted on statutes of private trader units, and set calendars of meetings for these units.

According to statistics, over 90 percent of private traders in Nam Dinh City attended meetings, with some subwards reaching 100 percent; in Ninh Binh Municipality, the attendance rate exceeded 95 percent, with 2 subwards attaining 100 percent. Experiences have shown that these subwards with poor performances on investigation and survey, were usually prone to confusion when it came to considering applications for business licenses, because of lack of data.

Registration forms, as well as business licenses, were delivered to private traders at public meetings, and were brought neither to private homes, nor held at subward offices for individual pickup. This strict and fair approach prompted private traders to have fine feelings toward cadres. In considering applications for acceptance, city and municipal councils have achieved the principle of collective and unanimous approval.

The councils designed to screen applications were supervised by corresponding people's committees, while financial and commercial organs were in charge of distributing and collecting applications, preparing suggestions for submission to upper echelons, filling out business licenses, and organizing meetings to hand them to private traders. Throughout the process, the public security, tax and commercial sectors have coordinated rather closely, sending their cadres to all phases of the movement, and into subwards and villages to aid private traders, organize political courses, and examine applications for preliminary approval.

Synchronized Measures

In considering applications for approval for commercial business and service trade licenses, Nam Dinh City and Ninh Binh Municipality have often run into complex problems, such as determining the age requirements in different sectors and professions, as well as the levels of skills for service trades; reorganizing business dealings in various kinds of commodities; or transferring individuals dealing in one kind of merchandise to another commodity group, to fit into the policies of commodity management and of division of the marketplace. The biggest difficulty, however, lies in making correct business income estimates, assessing tax liabilities, and convincing those households which have been denied licenses, to accept transfers, or go back, to production....

By following a practical and specific approach, and closely coordinating economic and administrative measures with political education, the two above-mentioned localities have basically completed the issuance of business licenses. Through the same process, Nam Dinh City has raised the average tax for each business household from 130 to 250 dong. Likewise, Ninh Binh Municipality has raised business tax from 120 to 200 dong, then to 370 dong per household. Due to careful preparation, these adjustments caused no noticeable reactions.

An incident, however, occurred at a beef soup restaurant. Following days of negotiations to raise his tax to 800 dong a month, the restaurant owner persisted in rejecting the proposal. The tax bureau made a surprise inspection before the restaurant was open, at a time when all ingredients necessary for soup making were on hand. Three surprise raids enabled the bureau to make a correct business income estimate, and gather enough evidence to force the owner to agree to a 2,700-dong monthly tax.

Similarly, a private dealer in sundry goods turned down successive proposals that his tax be raised from 300 to 500 dong, prompting the tax bureau to make surprise raids before opening time and after closing time. The discrepancy in

commodity values between the morning and night inspection raids represented precisely the store's daily business income. Confronted with this proof, the owner finally agreed to paying 1,000 dong in tax per month.

Besides, it is necessary to associate the issuance of business licenses with the effort to reapportion business areas according to supply and demand, and place a lid on sidewalk markets, preventing them from expanding into the roadway, and impeding traffic, order and social safety.

Experiences have shown that if a problem is not solved in a radical manner, it will not disappear, it will simply move to another location. Formerly, Nam Dinh City had only 20,000 inhabitants and 2 big markets (Rong Market and My Tho Market), plus 5 smaller ones. Now, although its population has shot up to 170,000, it still has only 2 markets. To solve the problem, the city has decided to consolidate and update the existing markets, while opening at a number of places new ones with shopping conveniences for the people, such as vegetable market, firewood market, rice market, lime and brick market, etc. Ninh Binh Municipality has organized Women's Union chapters in each commodity sector, and each market; and helped families of cadres and party members to open market stalls and street stores where, acting as a leadership core, they educate private traders about the need to comply with business regulations and within the limits of their licenses, to post prices and sell at posted prices, to pay taxes in a straightforward manner, and to refuse to deal in counterfeit and contraband goods. Violators are considered unlawful traders and must be prosecuted as such.

Nevertheless, another question is being raised concerning the livelihood of those private traders, who have been denied a business license. If their plight is not addressed satisfactorily, they are easily prone to violating the market management policy.

Leading cadres in Nam Dinh City and Ninh Binh Municipality have asked small industry and handicraft cooperatives to employ these people, allowing them to study while working, or assigning them to work with skilled laborers for training purposes, or opening privately run schools to teach embroidery, knitting, and door shade making for export purposes..., or organizing cooperative teams to produce ordinary and refined bricks and lime.

Ha Nam Ninh is solving the above-mentioned problems with a view to bringing to completion the issuance of commercial business and service trade licenses, pursuant to the instructions of the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ROLE OF INDUSTRY, TRADE TAX SECTOR IN HAIPHONG DESCRIBED

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 9 Mar 83 p 7

[Article: "Restoring Order on the Distribution and Circulation Front in Haiphong; the Role of Industry and Trade Taxes"]

[Text] Covering the Bounds of the City

The past few years in Haiphong City, industry and trade activities have changed much in collective and private zones: the number of merchants has grown to 20,000; the subward marketing cooperative has come into existence, alongside 1,020 small industry and handicrafts concerns producing consumer and export goods. While there are positive aspects, some negative ones have also appeared: many individuals and collectives do not operate and produce with the right orientation, but with a profit motive. According to persons familiar with the situation, a class of "new rich" has risen in Haiphong in just the past few years due to black market speculation and illegal activities.

This situation has made the tax agency responsible for finding some way to use industry and trade taxes as sharp instruments to get production and business to develop along lines that are in the interest of national welfare and the people's livelihood.

In August 1982, based on an investigation of production and business activities throughout the city, the tax branch levied tax collection norms on wards and districts for implementation. This gave taxation (the benefit of) attention and guidance from all administrative levels, subward and village to the city level with support and participation of such sectors as public security, finance, pricing and trade. Industry and trade tax offices of Hong Bank and Le Chan Wards, Tien Lang and Thuy Nguyen Districts, and Cat Ba, Kien An, and Do Son Townships organized their tax cadre force on a village-level basis so they would be in close touch with tax sources. Here, cadre and personnel not normally employed in the tax sector taxes as an additional duty according to norms set by the state, meanwhile keeping abreast of changes in production and business and market prices, which enabled them to make taxes commensurate with the monthly business income of the big merchant houses.

In 1982 the tax sector carried out a three-phase adjustment of business income and tax rate, which resulted in tax rate changes for 12,306 merchant houses. Previously, monthly taxes collected from private houses amounted to 1,636,925 dong. After the October 1982 adjustment, collections increased to 3,077,324 dong--an 88 percent rise.

In order to cover the bounds of the city and not overlook any source of taxes, the tax branch set up 36 tax stations at markets and wharfs, at bus, train, and ferry terminals, and on main thoroughfares. By manning these points day and night, tax cadres exceeded norms for collecting the provisional commercial tax. On the other hand, having a system of operation prevented the practice of holding goods and taxing arbitrarily, which has previously led to marketing prohibitions that interfered with efforts to make a living.

The year 1982 was the 1st year the Haiphong industrial and trade tax sector surpassed norms for collecting business tax, income tax, provisional commercial tax, butcher's tax, fishing industry tax, and salt tax for a 127 percent increase over past years, which helped increase sources of revenue and cash collections for the bank and occasioned a laudatory letter from the Council of Ministers.

Nevertheless, we have been informed of places where rather large amounts of taxes are missed. Below are a few examples.

The tax sector controls and collects taxes from only 866 of the 1,020 small industry and handicrafts concerns, so it is still overlooking 154 activities that have not yet been brought into the tax collection arena. According to data reported on requests for registration as commercial businesses, the city has 18,491 households and has approved 13,499 for registration, yet taxes have been collected from only 11,597, of which 900 are "A" households, 200 "B" households. Cho Sat is a market with a high tax collection rate of 1 million to 1.5 million dong per month, but, according to the market control committee, only 3,000-3,700 dong have been collected from "A" households and 2,400-2,500 from "B" households, a low figure when compared to the monthly income of these households. Furthermore, Cho Sat has 300-500 households that specialize in the sale of rapid turn-over items; these never pay taxes, but cause disorder and create confused marketing conditions.

On trips between Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City, the passenger ship "Thong Nhat" usually carries hundreds of private merchants with many valuable goods and materials. The amount of taxes collected for the state bank each trip has been between 90,000 and 100,000 dong. Since September the tax office of Ngo Quyen Ward has been responsible for collecting taxes from merchants on the "Thong Nhat." People observe the number of merchants increasing daily, yet the amount of taxes collected has gradually decreased, on some trips amounting to only 40,000 dong!

Upholding Market Management

Market management is a critical, explosive issue these days. Understanding this, the industry and trade tax sector of Haiphong has joined tax collection and market management with the aim of fighting to keep illegal activities, speculative hoarding, and black marketing from ruining the market.

District and ward tax offices formed anticontraband units to maintain constant surveillance of the places where those people operate who live by unlawful practices. Through these units, 5,246 cases of unlawful behavior and business practices were uncovered and tried throughout the sector, and a quantity of

goods and materials equivalent in value to 5.26 million dong was recovered, including 11.7 tons of monosodium glutamate, 18 tons of sugar, 289 quintals of tea, 24,200 liters of 90-percent alcohol, 1,000 tons of Soviet sheet iron in original, new condition, 41.7 tons of steel and iron ball-bearings, 29,867 meters of fabrics, 1.87 tons of tobacco.

In solving and making arrests in 2 cases of selling alcohol brought to Haiphong from Ho Chi Minh City, involving 14,200 liters of 90-percent alcohol, the practice of making bootleg liquor has been stopped; this contributed to market management of liquor during the Tet season.

The marketplace has been greatly disturbed by misdirected actions of ward marketing cooperatives. In a recent inspection of the business operations of 24 cooperatives, 18 ward marketing cooperatives were found to be operating on private capital, with merchandizing "guided" by private merchants. Most flagrant were marketing cooperatives of Lach Tray, Niem Nghia, and Le Loi subwards, which, while merchandizing for profit, were found to be contributing nothing to life in the subward. The marketing cooperatives assumed the title of subward entities in order to avoid and evade taxes. Tax authorities dealt with these concerns resolutely and helped them correct their orientation and contribute to order in the city's marketplaces.

In addition to joining tax collection with market management, the industry and trade tax sector tried to encourage and increase production of goods for society. By firmly grasping the scope and operational dimensions of industrial and trade activities in the collective and private zones, the municipal trade branch examined and awarded more than 1 million dong in tax exemptions to production activities which accomplished technological renovations, like Toan Thang, 19 May, Hop Luc, Nam Thai, and Thang Long cooperatives.

The city solved problems for thousands of households in such handicrafts as knitting, embroidery, lacework, and weaving. Because productivity is low when starting out in such occupations, these households were temporarily exempted from income tax, in order to enable them to have sufficient income to live on and rapidly develop a grasp of techniques, so that they can produce many export goods for the city.

Performing Inventory and Inspection Functions

Haiphong has more than 100 agencies, enterprises, and corporations. A problem that arises and engenders heated debate is that a considerable number of these agencies, enterprises, and corporations manage in resourceful ways to get involved in merchandizing for profit.

The city administration has specified that it is a function of the tax sector to serve as a tool for taking state inventory and inspecting production and business activities in the city. Through inspection and control, the tax sector discovered serious malpractices and violations of economic and financial policy in many agencies, enterprises, and corporations in their contact with private merchants. Tax cadres inventoried and inspected a number of aspects of the business activities of these types of corporations and required them to pay millions of dong in industry and trade taxes along with interest on a number of commercial goods that are not within the state plan.

The discovery of errors in production and business by the industry and trade tax sector through inventories and inspections was effective in correcting deviations and helping agencies follow guidance and policy of the state.

Internal Sternness and Understanding

Daily, hourly, tax cadres face challenges. To protect its ranks, the industry and trade tax sector of Haiphong raised discipline for cadres and personnel of the sector. Regarding any transgression by tax cadres or personnel, leadership comrades of the branch had investigations conducted and took prompt action. Twenty-three tax cadres and personnel have been disciplined by expulsion from the sector. Nguyen Van Ai, a tax cadre who showed a poor sense of responsibility by mislaying 5 tax collection receipts, was discharged from the sector and had to pay the state 10,000 dong. Internal inspection and strict discipline stopped and limited instances of negative conduct among tax cadres and personnel.

As warriors on the battlefield of distribution and circulation, cadres and personnel of the industry and trade tax sector of Haiphong strive to measure up to the job of being a sharp instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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CSO: 4209/298

AGRICULTURE

INTENSIFIED PURCHASE OF GRAIN, FOOD ENVISAGED BY HANOI PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] On 5 March, the Municipal People's Committee held a conference to discuss measures to step up the purchase of grain and food products. Present at the conference were administration representatives from various districts and directors of the grain and commercial services.

The conference heard a report on the purchase of grain, hogs and vegetables over the past year and on the estimated purchase volume in the near future.

Concerning grain, the estimated collection norm for 1983 will be 65,000 tons including the grain obligation, the grain to be purchased above and beyond the obligation norm, and the agricultural tax.

Concerning hogs, the yearly obligation norm will be 8,000 tons including 3,500 tons to be purchased within the obligations norm in the first 6 months of the year and 2,000 tons to be purchased at the incentive price.

As for vegetables, the quantity purchased in the first 2 months of the year has been below the norm. It is estimated that about 7,000 tons will be purchased in March. To overcome difficulties during the spring crop preharvest period, the city requests that 3,000 tons of potato be purchased in the forthcoming days and that the production sector prolong the late-vegetables cultivation season and quicken the early-bindweed harvest.

The conference also heard the reading of the Municipal People's Committee directive on the need to intensify guidance for the purchase of hogs in 1983. According to the directive, it is necessary, in the first 6 months of the year, to collect all the hogs from the 1982 overdue obligation and, at the same time, to focus on the collection of all the 1983 hog obligations according to each quarterly norm so as to avoid immobilization for several months and the accumulation of work in the last quarter of the year. The directive requests the precinct people's committees to order wards to assess accurately the number of hogs reared by each household and to help the Food Corporation purchase hogs at the incentive price or according to the industrial goods exchange formula. The directive also requests the commercial sector to improve the purchasing method and to create favorable conditions for owners to sell their hogs.

Many representatives of the district administration voiced their agreement with the city policy on the mobilization and purchase of grain, food products and vegetables.

Speaking of developing the hog herd and laying a basis for stabilizing the purchase, the representative of the Hoai Duc District administration suggested that the city pay special attention to the problem of breeding hogs and veterinary medicines which is causing difficulties to stock farming households.

9332

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HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PROBLEMS, PROGRESS IN HANOI HEALTH SECTOR EXAMINED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 1 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Dr Bui Quy Xiem, Acting Director of the Municipal Health Service of Hanoi: "1983: Municipal Health Sector Must Make Further Efforts To Protect People's Health"]

[Text] In 1982, with the nation still in a troubled condition, the health sector of Hanoi made some positive efforts and firm headway in the emulation movement to achieve the "five goal fulfillments" and in all aspects of the sector's operations.

Focusing on the district and ward, the entire sector strove to build comprehensively and consolidate management capability on that level. The general sanitation drive to clean up refuse in flooded urban areas, cities, and towns not only gradually got the streets clean, but also effectively curbed the transmission of disease by animals and insects, denying them breeding areas in the city. Health inspections became more regular and thorough. During the year, 1,910 units were inspected, primarily food and beverage establishments, food installations, service agencies, and public service points and places where livestock are raised illegally. State-operated, collective, and privately owned eating establishments and food stores received 8,227 inspections; 904 cases were prosecuted; 2 units were closed down.

The public health section places highest priority on organizing and mobilizing efforts to prevent and control epidemics. Last year, through more than 400,000 analyses and tests, the sector watched closely and discovered important factors in the spread of disease, in order quickly to get it under control. This stopped (the spread of) such dangerous contagious diseases as cholera and plague. There was a sharp decrease in cases of hemorrhagic fever and all common intestinal disorders, so they did not develop into epidemics.

The family planning campaign was taken seriously. Plan norms were exceeded in the implementation of measures for limiting (the number of) births.

Over 80 villages and subwards and 118 agencies and enterprises won the "goal fulfillment" distinction in family planning. The rate of population growth dropped .1 percent from that of last year. In 162 villages, norms were fulfilled for self-sufficiency in raising Vietnamese medicinal herbs; 8 districts and wards won district-level recognition for "goal fulfillment."

Over 95 village and subward health stations kept records to document and provide health care to all the people, and 119 enterprise and agency health stations gave physical examinations and provided comprehensive health care to cadres, workers, and officials.

To consolidate lines on the basic level in coordination with authorities on the three levels, 34 subward health stations were soon formed in the city along with dozens of zonal general out-patient clinics, hundreds of enterprise and industrial consumer cooperative health units, etc., to monitor and protect health and to see to the practice of preventive hygiene.

Rural areas were also provided medical supplies; funds and medicine were issued to 90 villages and to each place with 10 treatment beds within a village.

In spite of efforts, a number of problems persist in the Hanoi health sector's emulation movement to implement the "five goal fulfillments," as follow:

--In urban areas, inspection, supervision, and propaganda and education to promote the new hygienic and cultural life are not yet being widely performed. Families, agencies, enterprises, hospitals, streets, and--especially--public places are not clean. Garbage and trash are not promptly picked up every day.

--A movement is not yet underway for "goal fulfillment" in setting up the three sanitation projects on district and township levels.

--The practice persists of using night-soil and secretly collecting it in the city.

--Family planning work is not being done thoroughly enough to reach each family in rural districts, especially young people.

--Development is slow in the growing, production, and use of Vietnamese medicinal herbs.

There are still many problems that must be addressed regarding the organization of health care in Hanoi today. The number of beds, and even of personnel, is inadequate for the increasingly urgent needs of patients. New construction and improvements and expansion of old hospitals have met with many difficulties. Thanh Nhan Hospital, a 500-bed general hospital under construction for 10 years, is not yet finished! Though expenditures have been 4-5 times higher than planned in 1972 by the executive board, they actually amount today to only half what patients need, due to today's prices and the tendency of commerce to cut off the hospital supply system.

As the national center, Hanoi receives willing help from the central level and from urban residents. Many things work in favor of the effort to protect health in Hanoi -- cadre ranks are numerous and of high quality; there is contact with schools and research institutes and with foreign countries. It is certain that the health sector of Hanoi will make great progress in maintaining the trust of the people and the stature of the nation's capital.

POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

BIRTH RATE IN HANOI STILL HIGH

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 9 Mar 83 p 2

[Text] Every year there still are 8,000 women who bear children when they are still too young and more than 14,000 women who have had repeated child-births at short intervals (that is, they have 2 or 3 children when they are only 18 or 19 of age and 5 or 6 children when they are only 24 or 25). For this reason, the premature birth rate in Hanoi is still as high as 10.5 percent. The 1968 statistics have shown that it is very difficult to bring up premature babies. The death rate of babies weighing less than 2 kgs is rather high--70.5 percent. On the other hand, it appears from a classification of children according to their health status in a number of enterprises and state farms that 80 percent of them belong to the weak and medium categories. An important reason for the [poor] health of these children is that the situation and conditions of large families are indeed straitened to a certain degree.

The most appropriate childbearing age for a mother is in the 23-24 to 34-35 bracket but we have found that every year there still are more than 7,000 childbearing women who are over 35 and more than 10,000 women who bear children for the fourth time or over. Dangerous complications at childbirth usually occur to 80 percent of women bearing children for the fourth time or over and 70 percent of these women are over 30.

Though having gone down, the yearly birth rate in Hanoi is still high. The number of babies born each year is equivalent to one-third of the Hoan Kiem Precinct population and [each year] each district gives birth to [babies whose number is equivalent to the population of] a new village and each precinct gives birth to [babies whose number is equivalent to the population of] a new ward.

It appears from a general survey that to diminish difficulties, whenever the population increases by 1 percent, grain production should increase by 2.5 percent or the national income should increase by 4 percent.

Under our present production conditions and despite the great progress made through intensive cultivation and multicropping, the gross output of grain has increased but the average per capita grain output has decreased conspicuously because the number of babies born each year has been too large.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

RISE IN SUPERSTITIOUS PRACTICES BROUGHT TO LIGHT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Hoang Thao, Hanoi: "Eliminate Private Centers of Worship, Superstitious Practices"]

[Text] The phenomenon of superstition is on the rise, not only in the rural areas, but also in the cities. Here, quite a few private centers of worship have sprung up. In Le Dai Hanh Subward, Hai Ba Trung Ward (Hanoi), besides wizards, fortunetellers, and astrologers, and a large number of people producing and dealing in "vang ma"--paper articles offered to the dead--a new generation of witches has emerged. It is worth noting that a number of persons have just begun to engage in witchcraft (on Mai Hac De, Ba Trieu, Dai Co Viet Streets...). In Lane 10 of Van Ho 3, there are 3 private centers of worship. Altars are placed in the most sacred part of the house, displaying garish colors, and images of worship of all kinds of saints and gods, including the famous heroes of the Chinese novel, "The Three Kingdoms."

These altars were installed by old people, using the excuse of leading a religious life at home, and of cultivating themselves. But later they have become hangouts for crooked merchants, corrupt officials, thieves, and gamblers!

Is it true that the district people's committee and other concerned organs were aware of the situation, but were not yet ready to redress it with specific and dynamic measures?

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